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DANVERS,

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BIOGRAPHICAL

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COMMERCE

PUBLISHED BY

THE DANVERS MIRROR



DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.

A RESUME OF HER PAST HISTORY AND PROGRESS
TOGETHER WITH A CONDENSED SUMMARY OF
HER INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES AND DEVELOPMENT. • BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT
DANVERS MEN AND A SERIES OF
COMPREHENSIVE SKETCHES
OF HER REPRESENTATIVE
MANUFACTURING AND
• COMMERCIAL
ENTERPRISES



PUBLISHED
IN THE INTEREST OF THE TOWN BY
THE DANVERS MIRROR
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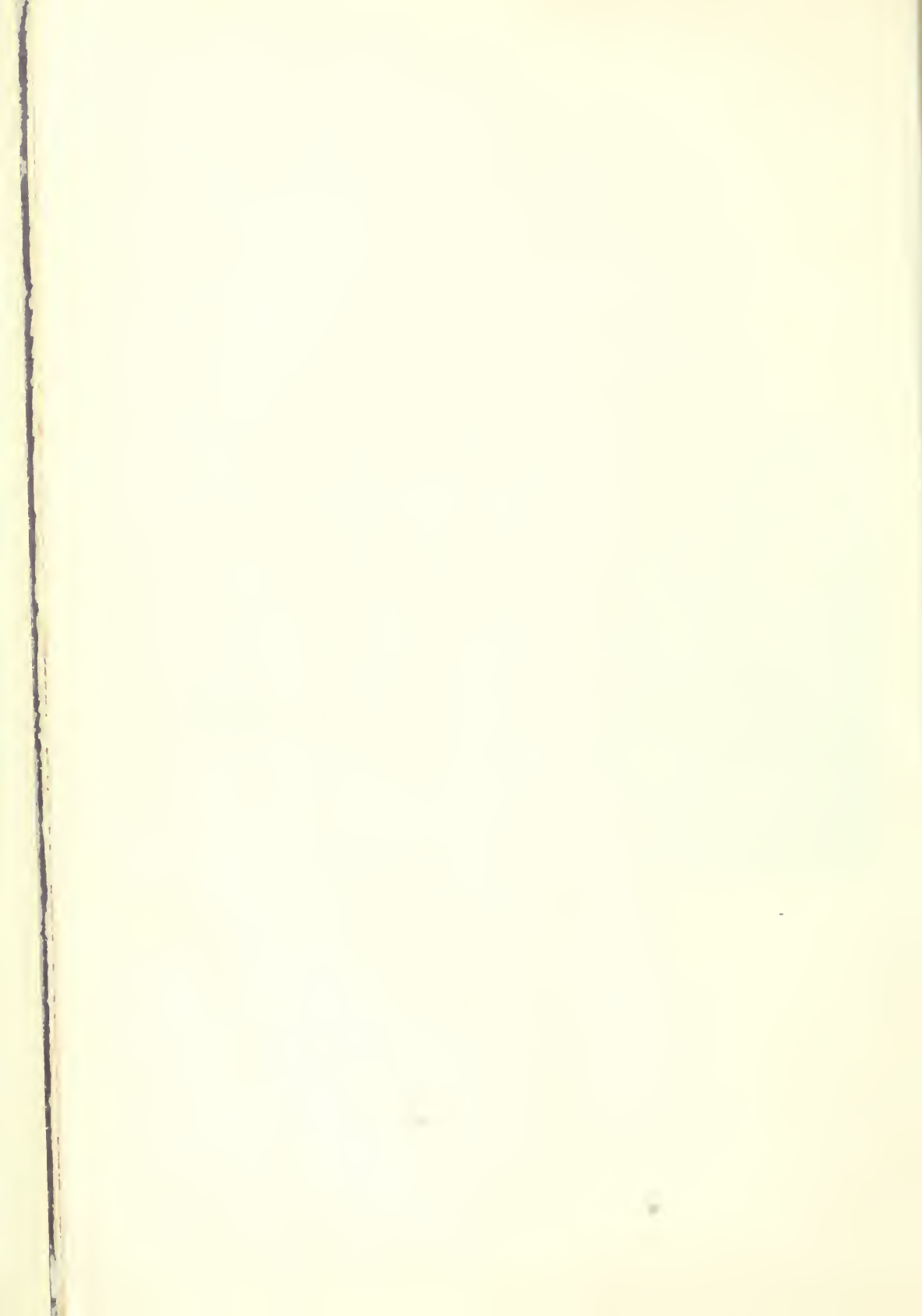
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J. F.



TOWN HALL AND HIGH SCHOOL.



INTRODUCTION.



THIS volume, in addition to giving a complete and authentic, although condensed history of Danvers, is also devoted to an account of the present condition and development of the chief manufacturing and commercial enterprises located here, and to the advantages and attractions the town has to offer those looking for a favorable location for the establishment of new enterprises, or as a place of residence. Much space has been devoted to the various public departments and officials, Churches, schools and, in fact, almost every subject that could lend an added interest to the work.

To numerous friends for substantial encouragement, liberal support and highly valued assistance, we return the most cordial assurance of appreciation, and especially would we acknowledge our indebtedness to our esteemed townsman, Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., president of the Danvers Historical Society, who is the author of the historical portion of this work. Fortunate indeed is the town to have a man so able and indefatigable in its interests as Dr. Putnam, to preserve for posterity data of earlier days, which must always be of inestimable value to succeeding students of local history.

We believe that our labors will prove not altogether ineffectual in conducing to the general welfare of the community.

FRANK E. MOYNAHAN,

Publisher.



ALBERT A. BATES, Chairman
GEORGE W. BAKER, Clerk
DANIEL P. POPE

Office of

THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN,
TOWN OF DANVERS, MASS.



Jan. 2, 1899.

Received

189

Frank E. Moynahan,

Proprietor Danvers Mirror,-

Dear sir:--

We desire to say concerning your historical and descriptive work on Danvers that we believe such a volume; carefully edited and authentic in its information, will be of inestimable benefit to the town, not only as a means of attracting the attention of manufacturers and capitalists to the advantages which Danvers offers as a location for the establishment of manufactories, but as a reliable work of reference on the history of the town and its industries and commerce.

In endorsing your enterprise we desire to express our appreciation of your public-spiritedness in preparing a volume of such magnitude and completeness of detail, and we wish you complete success in your laudable undertaking.

Albert A. Bates } Selectmen
Geo W Baker }
Daniel P. Pope } Danvers



* GEO. W. BAKER,
Selectman.

DANIEL P. POPE,
Selectman.

WALTER T. CREESE,
Selectman.

JULIUS PEALE,
Town Clerk.

*Died June 21, 1899.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF DANVERS.

BY REV. A. P. PUTNAM, D.D.

THE town of Danvers, situated within the southerly part of Essex County, Mass., and having a territory that comprises 7,394 acres, and that extends nearly five miles from north to south, and also nearly five from east to west, is bounded north by Topsfield, east by Wenham and Beverly, south by Peabody, and west by Ipswich River and Middleton. With a personal and real estate

is the Plains, where the shops, stores and houses are most numerous, and where most of the public buildings or prominent institutions are located; the Town House, on whose second floor is the Holten High School, the old Berry Tavern, the First National Bank and the Savings Bank, the Peabody Library and four of the nine churches of almost as many different denominations, the Universalist, the Maple



DANVERS PLAINS. MAPLE STREET AND OLD BERRY TAVERN.

valuation of \$4,976,575, it has a population of about 8,300 inhabitants, a great proportion of whom are farmers, but a majority of whom are engaged in manufacturing and various other pursuits, chiefly in three of the five villages of the town, the Plains, Danversport and Tapleyville; the other two being in what is called the Centre, lying a little further at the west, and in Putnamville, more distant at the north. The largest of these

Street Congregational, the Calvary Episcopal and the Unitarian, or Unity Chapel, with the worshiping place of the Seventh Day Adventist Church; while the First Church is at the Centre, the Baptist and the Roman Catholic or Annunciation Church are at the Port, and the Methodist Episcopal Church is at Tapleyville.

Danvers, moreover, is well supplied with railroad accommodations, lines of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the

Boston & Maine system, with frequent trains, intersecting each other at right angles, in the main village, whence, also, electric cars, at short intervals, radiate into various sections of the town, some of them running to Salem, Peabody and Beverly, and there continuing their course or connecting with others for more distant places. There are not less than nine local railroad stations, and as many as five post-offices; and there are electric street lights, excellent water works, an efficient fire department, scores of literary, benevolent, patriotic and trade organizations or societies, handsome grammar school buildings, in the several most convenient and appropriate localities, and a well graded system of instruction in the town as a whole, with ancient landmarks, and monuments in honor of departed worthies that are rich with historic interest and full of impressive lessons for all.

It is intended here to present only an outline of the history of this enterprising and prosperous old town. Yet we can but remark that it is quite time that a more extended and complete history of it than has yet appeared should be written. Abundant material for such a work exists and is easily accessible. It may be found in the archives of the State and of Salem, and, of course, the town itself; and in such publications as J. B. Felt's "Annals of Salem," 1842, 1845; Rev. J. W. Hanson's "History of Danvers," 1847; "Danvers Centennial Celebration," embracing an Historical address by John W. Proctor, Esq., and an Ode by Dr. Andrew Nichols, 1852; one or more subsequent books relating to George Peabody and the two Institutes which he established in Peabody and Danvers; Hon. Charles W. Upham's "History of Witchcraft and Salem Village," 1867; Rev. Dr. C. B. Rice's "History of the First Parish," 1874; Hon. A. P. White's "Danvers," as included in the "History of Essex County," 1888; with pamphlets like Dr. George Osgood's "Danvers Plains," 1855; Judge A. A. Putnam's "Putnam Guards," 1887; Mr. Ezra D. Hines' "Historic Danvers" (illustrated), 1894, and his "Browne's Hill," 1897; and the "Mili-

tary and Naval Annals" or "Soldiers' Record" of Danvers, prepared by Mr. Eben Putnam and others for the town, 1895; together with numerous printed commemorative or occasional discourses, biographical sketches of distinguished men, and genealogies of old families, all of local interest or belongings; annual town and school committee reports, and articles by Dea. Samuel P. Fowler and many others in the "Essex Institute Collections," and in the Danvers, Peabody and Salem papers, whose files are replete with kindred matter of great value.

In glancing somewhat hurriedly at the principal events or occurrences of the more than two hundred years of the annals of "Salem Village" and Danvers, free use will be made of the authorities above mentioned, and some use, also, if the writer may refer to them, of numerous letters of local history, which he contributed to the *Danvers Mirror*, largely from 1876 to 1886, and in which, he can but think, there are important matters connected with the past of the town, that had been overlooked or slighted by previous chroniclers, though much of it all, he is glad to see, has since passed into books or other publications of later date. Such are the part which Danvers took in connection with the first colonization of the great North-West at Marietta, O., the service of her soldiers in suppressing Shay's Rebellion and in other military campaigns, the rise of Universalism and of the shoe manufacturing industry in School District No. 3, the early and remarkable developments of abolitionism at New Mills and at other places in the vicinity, the names of distinguished, but forgotten citizens in the history of the town, not to make mention of things beside, which seemed to deserve more notice or emphasis.

But Danvers has a history which antedates the seventeenth century, and concerning which a few words should be said. They relate to the natural features of her territory, her geological formations, her hills and valleys, plains and rivers, rocks and soils, flora and vegetation. Prof. John H. Sears, curator of geology and mineralogy in the Peabody Academy of Science, at Salem, has kindly furnished us,

by request, a most valuable account of these things, of which only a brief *resume*, with a few supplementary details, can be given here. Born in Putnamville, June 18, 1843, he has visited, more than any other has ever done, every part of his native town, as well as of the whole county, and familiarized himself with all the facts and marvels he had in reserve for so patient and earnest a seeker. His many published scientific papers and his beautifully colored geological map of Essex County—the work of several or more years of careful study—are a monument of his well-directed labors. As to Danvers, he refers particularly to the more hilly and picturesque region of the central and northern parts of the town, in which three brooks have their sources, flowing through three valleys which form an important feature of the landscape. One of these is Nichols' Brook, which has its rise in or near "Bishop's Meadow," towards the north, meanders in a north-westerly direction and empties into the Ipswich River in Topsfield. Another is Mile Brook, which has its rise in "Blindhole Swamp," still farther north, pursues its course at the east towards the south, and as it still continues its way thither through Putnamville, takes the name of Frost-fish Brook, and then Porter's River. And yet another,



PORTER'S RIVER.

tutes a part of the boundary line between Danvers and Peabody. Beaver Brook forms the drainage system of central Danvers, and the three brooks or rivers have, by a many-centuried process of erosion, so cut down their banks as very much to broaden their valleys, while the long-continued subsidence of the land has been such as to allow the tide water to enter the lower depressions and swell the flood. All this has added greatly to the attractiveness and prosperity of the town. Without the subsidence, which, Professor Sears says, "amounts to about 18 inches in one hundred years, and has been going on for 1,200 years, as proven by actual measurements," these "estuaries" or "long reaches of navigable waters" would be only small streams or brooks still wandering seaward as from the hills.

Glacial history, he adds, may be read in all parts of the town, as in the scratched, grooved and polished surfaces of all the out-cropping ledges. Putnam's, Dale's, Lindall's, Hathorne's, Whipple's, and Browne's Hill are debris left by the work of the ice age. The sand and gravel of what we call ridges, when cut into, show that they were laid down by running water in the last ages of the glacial period. Here and there are large numbers of boulders and pebbles which were deposited by the ice when it became thin and which bear the marks of their grinding against ledges as they were incorporated into it ages before. The sand plains and clay beds were deposited in comparatively still water, as the ice receded to the north. Icebergs of vast size became stranded in hollows and were covered over with sand and gravel, so that when they finally melted large lakes were formed which have since been filled with ingrowing vegetation and are now known as peat swamps, as in the case of "Blindhole Swamp" and "Bishop's Meadow." The out-cropping ledges (or bed rock referred to) are Cambrian slate and limestone, seen for instance in excavating a cellar or well in Tapleyville or Danvers Centre. Diorite and hornblende granite are very abundant. The former (a heavy blue rock) occurs, as elsewhere, in Putnamville and on the hill of the Endicott

Beaver Brook, has its origin south of "Bishop's Meadow," runs somewhat parallel with Frost-fish Brook and west of it, is augmented by a stream that proceeds from the Centre, becomes Crane River, passes on along the Plains to the Port, and finally mingles its waters with the tide of Porter's River at the extreme south-eastern section of the town, where, nearer the sea, they are soon joined by Endicott or Waters River, which consti-

"Orchard Farm," and the latter on the South banks of Frost-fish Brook and in East Danvers. Granite gneiss may be found in Danvers Centre, near the house of Mr. Daniel P. Pope.

Among the minerals of the town are pyrites, often seen in the diorite ledges. Limonite, or bog iron, occurs in most of the meadows or streams; calcite, or limestone, in crystals and cleavage pieces; and small quartz and vein quartz crystals, in, or in contact with, other forms or substances. The flora of the town is much the same as in Essex County generally. There are several varieties found in Danvers that are not known to the surrounding region. (See Botanical lists by S. P. Fowler and Dr. George Osgood in *Hanson's History*, pp. 10-12.)

Such, for the most part, was the territory once roamed from immemorial time by the untutored Indian, until two or three hundred years ago, but which then became the heritage of the white man. There was no settlement by the latter on the shores of what is properly regarded as Massachusetts Bay, previous to that of Roger Conant and his associates, at Cape Ann, in 1624, or shortly after. His fishing and trading plantation, which was under the general direction or patronage of Rev. John White and certain merchants and others in the west of England, was unsuccessful, and accordingly with some of his party he removed, in the autumn of 1626, to Naumkeag, or Salem, as a more promising place. These were afterwards known as the "Old Planters," and Conant was still their Governor, while such men as John Woodbury, John Balch, and Peter Palfrey, were of their number. Soon a company of London gentlemen became interested in their plans, proposed to "erect a new Colony upon the old foundation," raised a large fund for the purpose, and on the 19th of March, 1628, obtained from the "Council for New England," a grant of land, extending in breadth from a line running three miles north of the Merrimac to a line three miles south of the Charles, and in length from the Atlantic to the "South Sea," or Western Ocean. The company appointed, as Governor of the "New Colony,"

John Endicott, who was one of the patentees, and who was "a worthy gentleman" and "well known to divers persons of note." Sailing from Weymouth, June 20, 1628, in the ship *Abigail*, with his wife, and with Richard Brackenbury, Richard Davenport, Charles Gott, William Trask and other emigrants, he reached his destination at Naumkeag, Sept. 6, 1628. The "Old Planters" very naturally disputed at first the claims of the new comers, but the controversy was speedily adjusted, with Endicott as the acknowledged Governor instead of Conant; and in token of the general harmony that thus prevailed, the place was given its present name, Salem, the Hebrew word for *peace*, or *peaceful*. The Colony now numbered some fifty or sixty persons, and on the 4th of March, 1629, the above grant of territory was confirmed to them by a royal Charter, making them a body corporate and politic, under the name of the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England;" and the principles and provisions contained in this Charter were destined vitally to mould the future Constitution, and influence the long-continued rule and legislation of the Commonwealth. Other ships arrived during the year and brought fresh and welcome accessions to the plantation, as harbingers of the greater immigrations that were soon to be. It was a Colony of Puritans or "Non-conformists," in contradistinction to that of the Pilgrim "Separatists" at Plymouth. The former were, nominally at least, adherents to the Church of England, but were stoutly opposed to its corruptions and superstitions, and refused to observe its prescribed forms of worship. The latter cut loose entirely from the Establishment, disowning all allegiance to it, and renouncing its practices as well as its authority. Hence their name. But both were still essentially one in faith or creed, and both, driven from their native land by the iron hand of oppression and cruelty, were inspired by the same strong and passionate love of civil and religious liberty. Once beyond the reach of persecution, Non-conformists in most cases quickly became Separatists, and Emigration was made to mean more thorough

Reformation. Such were the Puritan founders of Salem and Danvers.

Endicott ruled affairs at Salem with rare strength and wisdom, promoted peace and maintained order as often as troubles arose, and held just and friendly relations with the Naumkeags, or the Indian tribe who inhabited the region round about and to whom Danvers and its adjacent towns of today were once familiar ground. Numerous and powerful long before, they had now become greatly reduced by war and disease as the English came; and they were still a dwindling race, appealing to the white man for protection from their fierce enemies, the Tarrantines, far away at the north-east. The settlers bought of them whatever land they wished to own and occupy, and gave them generally a fair compensation for it; and when, in 1686, King James II proposed to wrest it from its new proprietors, the fast disappearing natives of the soil gave them a deed of it as their last will and testament. Ere long the tribe was extinct.

Until Oct. 20, 1629, the supreme government of the colony was vested in the company at London, but at that time it was transferred to Salem; and as it was deemed wise, that, under such circumstances, new officers should be chosen, John Winthrop was appointed as Governor; John Humphrey as Deputy Governor; and Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Dudley and sixteen others as Assistants. The *Arbella*, sailing from Yarmouth with three other ships and having on board Winthrop and many others, arrived and anchored in Salem harbor, June 12, 1630. "Seven vessels made their voyage three or four weeks later. Seventeen came before winter, bringing about a thousand passengers." The new Governor, who, like Endicott, was for many long years to render illustrious service to the nascent, rising Commonwealth, entered at once upon his official duties. Yet there was much dissatisfaction with the place, especially among the later immigrants; and on account of this and other discouragements it was decided to remove the seat of government to Charlestown, whither a considerable number of settlers had already gone from Salem. The

capital was accordingly established on the banks of the Charles, ten weeks after the arrival of Winthrop from England.

Endicott and the great body of the colonists remained behind and were the pledge of the future success and ultimate fame of the earlier seat, even though large numbers of its vigorous and intelligent people should gradually push their way into the wilderness about them and there in due time form communities and towns of their own; Wenham, incorporated in 1643; Manchester, 1645; Marblehead, 1649; Topsfield, 1650; Beverly, 1668; Middleton, 1728; and Danvers as a district, in 1752, and later, as a town. Only portions of Topsfield, Manchester and Middleton, however, were included in the original township of Salem. Lynn, it is said, was never formally incorporated, but a section of her territory, also, belonged to Salem at first.

It is interesting to follow Mr. Upham as he tells us of the pioneers who struck out into the yet inhospitable wilds of Danvers, and as he locates for us the land grants they received from the General Court or the mother town. The first of these, under date of July 3, 1632, was the



ENDICOTT GRANT.

Orchard Farm of Governor Endicott, which consisted of 300 acres and was situated between Duck or Crane river as its northern boundary line, and Cow-house or Waters river as its southern. At once he proceeded to occupy and clear his land, erect buildings and construct roads and bridges, and till the soil and plant trees and vineyards. His own house, whose site is still pointed out, stood on highly elevated ground that commands a fine view of the surrounding country, while at a short distance from it is the famous

Pear-Tree which an unbroken tradition of his descendants affirms "was brought over with his dial in 1630," and which may first have been in his garden at Salem until he later transplanted it where it is now, and where it yet bears fruit from year to year. This country home was a



PRESENT ENDICOTT HOUSE.

favorite place with him. Here he often welcomed the great men of the colony and not seldom he thence skimmed with his shallop the rivers close by, as often as he made his visits to Salem and Boston. To the land which he had thus received from the General Court the town added by grant, on its western side, 200 acres more, which were called the "Governor's Plain." The "Orchard Farm," whatever the changes which either part of the whole estate may have undergone in the course of subsequent time, is now in the possession of the direct genealogical line, being the property of Mr. William C. Endicott, Jr., whose family residence is with his parents at the charming old Peabody mansion on Ingersoll street, while with them occasionally sojourn, whenever they come to America, the British Colonial Secretary, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, and Mrs. Chamberlain, Judge Endicott's daughter.

As the first grantee of land within the present limits of Danvers, Governor Endicott has well been called the "father of the town." Of the many grants—several by the General Court and the rest by Salem—made to others during the first twenty-five or thirty years and within the Danvers of the past or today, the following, as indicated by name and place, may be enough to show how and by whom most of the land was covered; John Humphrey, partly in South Danvers and partly in Lynnfield, with Humphrey's pond and its

island; Thomas Read, on whose estate is now the fine residence, in Peabody, of the late Hon. Richard S. Rogers, and of his son, Jacob C. Rogers, Esq.; Emanuel Downing, west of the Read grant; and the celebrated Hugh Peters, north of the Plains and east of Frost-fish Brook. But Read, Downing and Peters returned to England and came not back. Grants were also made to Rev. Samuel Skelton (worthy associate pastor with Rev. Francis Higginson, of blessed memory, in the First church of Salem), "Skelton's Neck," afterward New Mills, and now Danversport, lying between Crane and Porter's rivers; Francis Weston, a little distance west of the site of the First church of Danvers; Townsend Bishop, his house still standing west of the Plains and in Tapleville, and noted as the home of Rebecca Nurse, sainted martyr of the witchcraft persecution; Richard Waterman, on the Wenham road leading from Putnamville, his habitation occupying the spot where lived the late Joel Wilkins; and William Alford, Cherry Hill, on the Beverly side, sold to Henry Herrick. Weston, Bishop, Waterman, and Alford, however, were driven into exile on account of their obnoxious political and religious opinions. Grants also to Richard Ingersoll, on the east side of Porter's river, opposite Danversport; Robert Cole, south of Felton's hill and including Proctor's corner in Peabody; Elias Stileman, north of Townsend Bishop; Thomas Gardner, in the western part of the town; Daniel Rea, near the northern line of the Plains; Richard Hutchinson, Whipple's hill and land around it; John Putnam and his three sons, Thomas, Nathaniel and John, along or near Beaver Brook, and in another direction from Hathorne hill to the Wenham line; William Hathorne, who was greatly distinguished and who lived on Asylum hill, which his grant included; Richard Davenport, also of great prominence and reputation, Davenport hill, now Putnam's hill, in Putnamville; Samuel Sharpe, at the Plains, later called Porter's Plains from John Porter, who was the next proprietor, though Judge Timothy Lindall early owned the northerly part; Job Swinnerton, west of Townsend Bishop; Robert Goodell,

west of Swinnerton ; Jacob Barney and others, the land covering the north part of Leach's hill, or Browne's hill, and territory north of that, in East Danvers ; Lawrence, Richard and John Leach, immediately south of Barney : Charles Gott and others. the "Burley Farm," now owned and occupied by George Augustus Peabody, Esq., whose handsome residence commands a beautiful prospect ; Allen Keniston, John Porter and Thomas Smith, east of Putnamville and as far north as Smith hill on the Topsfield line ; Emanuel Downing again, east and southeast of Smith's hill, the land being afterward sold to John Porter, whose son Joseph settled

given its name to the neighborhood of the Harris (formerly Massey's) estate, and some of whose representatives are yet to be mentioned ; and Joseph Pope, who established his home south of the Danvers and Peabody line, where, long afterward, a fair maiden of the family name and



PORTER-BRADSTREET HOUSE



JUDGE HOLTEN HOUSE.

upon it and made the old house of today the home of his family and of four or five generations of his descendants of the Porter and Bradstreet names.

In connection with this list may be mentioned, also, William Nichols, whose grant of 1638 was located in North Salem, but who bought the present Ferncroft district in Danvers (whence the name of Nichols Brook), and bequeathed it to his son John, whose descendants of our own century, Dr. Andrew Nichols and his brothers, John and Abel, were born on the estate ; William Haynes, who jointly with his father-in-law, Richard Ingersoll, purchased the Weston grant, and then, with his own brother Richard, a part of the Bishop farm ; Joseph Houlton, who owned and lived near the First Church and south of it, and near also to the spot where his eminent and noble descendant, Dr. and Judge Samuel Holten, passed his extended, useful life in a house still standing ; Thomas Preston, whose distinguished line of descendants has long and notably

stock, Hannah Pope, won the heart and became the wife of the hero of Bunker Hill. These, or such as these, with their sons and daughters, were the first settlers of Danvers and they stamped their impress on its character and life for centuries to come. Says Upham : "There never was a community composed of better material, or better trained in all good usages."

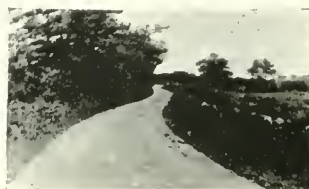
For obvious reasons, the early settlers of Danvers, as they grew in numbers, more and more desired to be, in some degree at least, an independent community. Hence the vote of the town, Dec. 31, 1638, "that there should be a village graunted to Mr. Phillips and his company uppon such condition as the 7 men appointed for the towne affaires should agree on." This is supposed to have been the origin of the name, "Salem Village." The plantation was also familiarly called "The Farms," and the inhabitants were known as "The Farmers" ; or, as Mr. Upham states, these designations often had a wider application, being used with reference to the region north of Waters River, as it stretched from Reading at the west to the sea at the east. The Mr. Phillips above mentioned is said to have been the Rev. John Phillips, who was received as a townsman in 1640 and who returned to England in 1642. No marked results appear to have followed his brief leadership or the municipal vote.

For many years afterward the villagers doubtless held religious meetings at one or more private houses in the neighborhood, meanwhile often debating among themselves the increasing need of a parochial organization and other privileges of their own, that they might not be too dependent upon the church or people at Salem. In 1670, they asked to be set off as a separate parish, and the request was complied with, however reluctantly, in March, 1672, the General Court confirming, Oct. 8th, of the same year, the action of the town. The eighth of October, 1672, was thus the birthday of the First Parish of Danvers, whose two hundredth anniversary was fitly celebrated on the same day, in 1872, and whose history for the two centuries, as carefully written by Dr. Rice, himself one of its noted line of ministers and its pastor at the time, was published two years later in connection with the Proceedings of that memorable occasion and constitutes a very important part of the general history of Danvers.

Though this territory of Salem Village was substantially the same as that of North Danvers at a later time, or of Danvers in our own, yet the boundaries of the two were quite different. Thus Danvers now includes, as the Village did not, Endicott's Orchard Farm, Skelton's Neck or Danversport, and a considerable tract on the Beverly side of Porter's River, while a remote northwestern portion of the Village area, formerly known as the "Bellingham Grant" and constituting a large, square and somewhat isolated projection, was afterward set off to Topsfield. Moreover, a certain section of the southwestern part of the Village was subsequently included in the town of South Danvers and now belongs to Peabody. At this time the Village population probably numbered somewhat more than five hundred.

At a meeting of the Farmers, held Dec. 10, 1672, it was voted to build a meeting-house. It was completed only after much delay, and stood on the flat, at a little distance east of the more elevated site of its successors on Watchhouse hill. The thirty years of its existence were to witness sore troubles for the villagers. They had not been strangers to trial in earlier years.

The old log-house on Watch hill reminded them of dangers, past and present, from the savage foe. Ever and anon were tales of fresh barbarities, near and far, that gave them a constant sense of insecurity. But from the first the Farmers were ready to bear their part in the common defence, however distant the scene; as when



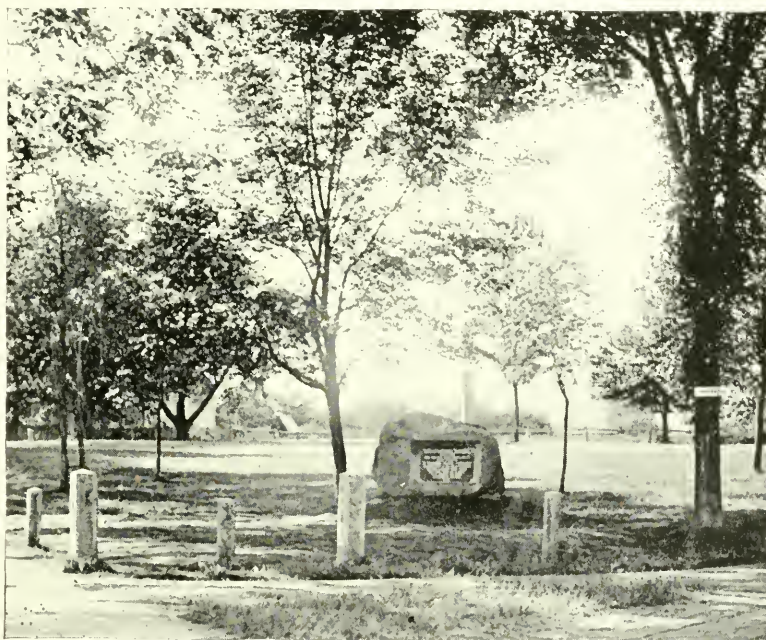
OLD MEETING HOUSE ROAD.

Richard Davenport, Thomas Read and William Trask were the three commissioned officers in Endicott's expedition of 1636, against the Manisceans of Block Island for their murder of John Oldham and party from Boston; or, as when the same Davenport, with numerous volunteers from the neighborhood, again marched to battle the Indian, now joining the Massachusetts troops sent under Israel Stoughton to aid Connecticut in the Pequot war of 1637. But a far greater peril threatened the settlements of New England, when, in 1675, while Rev. James Bayley was the first minister of the Village church, King Philip's war broke forth in all its fury and made the wide frontier for three hundred miles the scene of dreadful atrocities. The wholesale massacre of the brave Capt. Thomas Lothrop, of Beverly, and his company—the "Flower of Essex"—at Bloody Brook, near Deerfield, on the 18th of September of that year, only aroused Massachusetts more than ever to a sense of the peril and duty of the hour. Nine men from the Village are said to have shared in the awful sacrifice. But a far greater number from within the parish limits went forth with the thousand Massachusetts soldiers who, in the following bitterly cold December, marched through snow and amidst nameless hardships into the swamps of Rhode Island, and there, on the 19th, fiercely attacked the Narragansetts at their islanded stronghold, killing a thousand of

the warriors and wounding and taking prisoners hundreds of others. "The pride of the Narragansetts," says a historian, "perished in a day." Of the three officers who gloriously fell in the strife, two were from Salem Village, or the Danvers that was to be: Capt. Joseph Gardner and Capt. Nathaniel Davenport, sons, respectively, of Thomas Gardner and Richard Davenport, already referred to as of honorable distinction. Of the two captains, the former raised his company in his own neighborhood, and Joseph Houl-

The town of Danvers, in the summer of 1894, set a huge boulder on the green, and dedicated it, June 30th, with a suitable inscription and with public ceremonies, to the memory of the thoughtful and patriotic donor, and of the valiant men who, during two hundred years, had "gone hence to protect their homes and to serve their country."

Mr. Upham's comprehensive and masterly treatment of the witchcraft delusion of 1692, with numerous more or less popular books or pamphlets on the same



OLD TRAINING FIELD.

ton, Jr., Thomas Flint and many other familiar names occur in the list.

These soldiers, with others from the Farms, had drilled on the field or common at Danvers Centre, which, down to our own day, has served the same purpose, especially as subsequent wars have required the needed military discipline; for in 1694, Nathaniel Ingersoll, son of Richard Ingersoll and magnate of the Village, made the lot of land a free gift to the inhabitants as "A Training Place forever."

subject by other authors, makes unnecessary any extended account of it here. The first outbreak of the strange phenomena occurred in the family of Samuel Parris, then minister of the Village church, and successor of James Bayley, George Burroughs, and Deodat Lawson. Of the awful tragedy, Parris was the one persecuting demon, from the beginning to the end. But the house in which he lived; the mansion of Nathaniel Ingersoll, which stood just north of the present church and

immediately west of the parsonage of to-day, and in front of which the arrested parties, suspected or accused of being in

while firmly mute to the wicked accusations against him: and John Proctor, who from first to last exposed and denounced the whole terrible business, fearlessly went to meet his doom. There on the mount, Christ had his martyrs, as well as his murderers. But the reaction came apace. The year of 1692 saw the beginning and the end of the great delusion and iniquity, and there has since been no more peaceful, industrious, intelligent and christian community or parish, than the one within whose ancient bounds the evil first appeared and was most rampant and destructive.



REBECCA NURSE HOUSE.

league with Satan, were brought by grim officers and amidst great excitement, as a preliminary to more cruel scenes: the modest meeting-house that witnessed their further shameful examinations: and some of the scattered homes from which they were so ruthlessly torn away for their menaced doom,—have long since disappeared. Only the dwellings of Rebecca Nurse, George Jacobs, Sen., and Sarah Osburn remain within the present town of Danvers. That of Ann Putnam, one of



ANN PUTNAM HOUSE.

During most of the period we have thus far passed in review, the early settlements of what was called the "Middle Precinct" (Peabody), also once known as "Brooksbury," from the convergence of Goldthwaite's and Proctor's brooks, had steadily increased in population. In March, 1709-10, the inhabitants petitioned Salem for a lot on which to erect a meeting-house of their own, and, the appeal having been successful, they voted, Nov. 28, 1710, to



SARAH OSBURN HOUSE.

the accusers, is also standing. Of the large number of men and women who were condemned and who were executed on Gallows Hill, between Peabody and Salem, the Village victims, or those who lived in what was afterward "old Danvers," were Sarah Good, Rebecca Nurse, John Proctor, George Jacobs, Sen., John Willard, and Martha Corey. Rev. George Burroughs, who perished with them, had been, about twenty years before, minister of the Village church. Giles Corey, husband of Martha, was pressed to death,



GEORGE JACOBS HOUSE.

proceed to build. The work was completed in October, 1711, and Rev. Benjamin Prescott was settled in February,

1712, as the first minister of the new church or parish. An entire separation of the Village and the Middle Precinct from Salem proper, so as to unite them in a new and distinct township, was a matter that long continued to be agitated. After much appeal from the two parishes and much delay on the part of Salem, the latter finally consented to the proposed plan, Oct. 23, 1751, provided it should meet with the approval of the Legislature. The Legislature, however, on the 28th of January, 1752, incorporated the two parishes, under the name of Danvers, as a *district*, rather than as a *town*, royal instructions having been sent to the Governor to restrain thus the increase of the popular branch of the Government. But the District still pressed its rightful claim, and on the 19th of June, 1757, the bill was passed which erected Danvers into a town and entitled it to its own deputy, Hutchinson, who was now a member of the Council, and afterward Governor, entering his earnest protest, and saying that "the action was unnecessary for the public good." The name of *Danvers*, he should have regarded as a better omen. It seems to have come, originally, from Anvers, or Antwerp, the name of a famous city in Belgium, which, as Dr. Braman pointed out in his very interesting remarks at the Centennial Celebration of 1852, means, etymologically, "*addition, accession, progress.*" Mr. Felt says that it was given to Danvers "through the influence of Lieut. Gov. Phips, from gratitude to one of his patrons." This friend is supposed to have been Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart., of England, who was appointed Governor of New York, in 1753, and died shortly after his arrival in this country, and who was probably a descendant of Roland D'Anvers, companion in arms of William the Conqueror. But the name of Danvers was legally given to the *District* the year before Sir Danvers Osborne was appointed Governor, and we are told that the inhabitants had freely applied it to the tract as far back as 1745. Perhaps a better explanation of the matter is Hanson's: "Among the original settlers of Danvers, the Osborne family was conspicuous, as it has been in the subsequent

annals of the town. This, coupled with the fact recorded above, that the Osborne and Danvers families had intermarried, seems to account for our name. Doubtless the Osbornes suggested the name out of love for their cousins across the seas." Mr. Eben Putnam, however, dissents from this view, in an instructive article, entitled "How Danvers became a Town" and contained in his "Putnam's Historical Magazine," Oct. 1897. He expresses the opinion that the Governor conferred the name at the instance of his friend, Capt. John Osborne of Boston, who was a member of the Council from 1731 to 1763 and probably knew about the intermarriages of the Osborne and Danvers families.

As Dr. Rice says: Danvers, as thus constituted, embraced, along with the Village, the territory which lay towards the south and southeast and extended to the present northern boundary of Salem, and which was then known as the "Middle Precinct." And he adds, "It should be borne in mind, however, that not all of the territory now belonging to Peabody was embraced in the former Middle Precinct, since a large section in the northwestern part of the present town of Peabody was included within the original limits of the Village Parish." Danvers now had an area of about 17,000 acres and a population of probably more than 1700 inhabitants.

In 1754 began the early history of the village of Danversport, when, near the site of the store of the late Messrs. Warren and at the head of tide-water of Crane river, Archelaus Putnam located for himself the first house in that immediate vicinity. Here the next year was born to him the first white child, native to the place; while about the same time he and his brother John, built, close at hand, a wheat mill which was the beginning of a needed and profitable business for the future town. To this point a road from the Plains (the present square) was laid out in 1755, and in 1760 it was extended from Crane river across the Endicott grant and over Waters river, and so on to the North Bridge in Salem. More wheat mills were built in 1674 and afterward, one of them being situated at the

neighboring bridge across Porter's river, where also were located the Danvers and Beverly Iron Works, incorporated in 1803. As early as the year 1798 the Salem Iron Company established its works at the bridge across Waters river, and here, as at the head of Crane river, there grew up a considerable commerce, so that, as Mr. Hanson tells us in 1847, there were, during 1846, thirty arrivals at the former place, with cargoes of coal, wood and lumber, etc., and one hundred and twenty-seven arrivals at the latter, with the same importations, and with flour and corn and a great variety of other commodities. From April 15 to November 30, 1848, there were at this point as many as 172 arrivals, and in the year 1876, there were about 250. Here, moreover, many vessels were constructed at different times, especially privateers and gun-ships during the Revolution. What with these varied and vital interests, and the subsequent morocco factories of Major Moses Black and sons, the tanneries of Samuel Fowler and sons, and other kinds of business that ere long appeared in the village, New Mills or Danversport became a very notable part of the town. The names of some of its leading families were Black, Fowler, Pindar, Page, Endicott, Putnam, Cheever, Porter, Bates, Hutchinson, Breed, Hunt, Kent, Jacobs, Hood, and Warren.

In the year 1754, also, the people of Danvers were called, like their predecessors of the same and the former century, to consider the more serious matter of war. After the Narragansett fight, some of the Farmers had been soldiers in King William's war of 1689-97, Queen Anne's war of 1702-13, and King George's war of 1744-48; but it was what we know as the French and Indian war of 1754-63 that enlisted a much greater interest and service on the part of the District, there being five companies, at least, in which it was represented. The five captains were W. Flint of Reading, Andrew Fuller of Middleton, Israel Herrick of Boxford, John Tapley of Salem, and Israel Davis of Danvers,—all familiar family names. Davis and his men engaged in the expedition to Louisburg, and the others marched

to meet the foe at Crown Point and Fort William Henry, and "in and about Maine." Israel Hutchinson, Samuel Flint and Ezra Putnam, of whom we shall hear again, were in the war, and so were nearly 140 others from the old "Training Place," while two sons of Danvers served as surgeons in the army, Dr. Amos Putnam, a noted citizen, and Dr. Caleb Rea, the latter in the expedition against Ticonderoga in 1758. Concerning the Danvers company, just mentioned, Dea. Samuel P. Fowler, in some excellent remarks which he made at the Centennial Celebration, in 1852, on the service which the women of the town had rendered in connection with the Revolutionary and other wars, related the following: "When their sons were called upon by Governor Shirley, in 1755, to form a company of volunteers to reduce the forts of Nova Scotia, they cheerfully furnished them with clothing and other articles necessary for their comfort. After they were equipped, and about to join their regiment at Boston, these patriotic women of Danvers accompanied the volunteers to the Village church, where a long and interesting sermon was delivered by Rev. Peter Clark. His subject upon this occasion was: 'A word in season to soldiers.'" From Dr. Rice's amusing account of Mr. Clark's usual Sunday deliverances, it may well be supposed that his discourse to the soldiers on this occasion was sufficiently "long." His pastorate, it may be added, was also of great length, covering fifty-one years. Dr. Wadsworth, who immediately succeeded him, was minister for the still more protracted term of fifty-four years. He was followed by Dr. Braman, whose pulpit ministrations for nearly thirty-five years were the ablest and most impressive known to the history of Danvers. Thus, it is seen, the well nigh continuous service of these three eminent clergymen extended over about 140 years.

But another momentous struggle was not distant; and in no town of Massachusetts or the colonies did the arbitrary and oppressive measures by which England was soon seeking to crush out the spirit of liberty and the rights of the people on these western shores meet with a braver

or sterner resistance than in Danvers. When her citizens heard of the infamous Stamp Act of 1765, they assembled themselves together and enjoined Thomas Porter, their member of the General Court, to do all in his power to obtain its repeal, and declared that taxation and representation must go together; and when Parliament levied a tax on tea and other articles that should be imported, and even after it was obliged materially to modify the law, they voted overwhelmingly that neither they nor their families would purchase or use any such goods, brought from Great Britain, and pronounced any one who should do it an enemy of his coun-

ters, thinking to overawe and suppress the rising and "rebellious" spirit of the inhabitants; but finding his stay useless and uncomfortable, he returned to Boston with his soldiers early in the following September. Alarm lists, or companies of minute men were organized for whatever emergency might next appear. Gun-carriages were lodged on Gardner's farm in North Salem and some were later taken to New Mills and to Lindall's hill in Danvers. This soon became known in Boston, and on Sunday, Feb. 26th, 1775, a detachment of British troops, sent in a transport, and commanded by Col. Leslie, landed at Marblehead and marched through Salem to



THE LINDENS, RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS PEABODY.

try. As time went on and outrages continued, patriotic feeling grew more intense. Town meetings were held, flaming speeches were made, and strong committees were appointed to direct the popular will. All the signs betokened that a crisis was near. In June, 1774, Gen. Thomas Gage, the royal Governor of Massachusetts, attended by two companies of British troops, came from Boston to Danvers and made the fine old "King" Hooper House (built in 1754 and long known also as the "Collins House;" now "The Lindens," the elegant residence of Francis Peabody, Esq.), his head-quar-

ters, thinking to overawe and suppress the rising and "rebellious" spirit of the inhabitants; but finding his stay useless and uncomfortable, he returned to Boston with his soldiers early in the following September. Alarm lists, or companies of minute men were organized for whatever emergency might next appear. Gun-carriages were lodged on Gardner's farm in North Salem and some were later taken to New Mills and to Lindall's hill in Danvers. This soon became known in Boston, and on Sunday, Feb. 26th, 1775, a detachment of British troops, sent in a transport, and commanded by Col. Leslie, landed at Marblehead and marched through Salem to

the North Bridge, on their way to capture the secreted cannon. The alarm was given far and near, and as they reached the river, they found themselves confronted by a sturdy crowd of patriots of Salem and Danvers, who, after much parley and various demonstrations, compelled them to return and go their way, so far compromising the matter as to allow them to cross the bridge, but to recross it as quickly; and thus ended the quite "bloodless battle," in which, however, there were examples of true American heroism, even as there were examples of "the wisdom that is from above."

"Through Salem straight, without delay,
The bold battalion took its way;
Marched o'er a bridge, in open sight
Of several Yankees armed for fight;
Then, without loss of time or men,
Veered round for Boston back again,
And found so well their projects thrive
That every soul got home alive."

The greater opening event of the Revolution was less than two months later. In the night of April 18th, 1775, a detachment of 800 British soldiers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Smith, set out from Boston for Concord, to destroy certain military stores supposed to be there, all unmindful of the baffled ventures of Gage and Leslie. Advanced troops, having arrived at Lexington early the next morning, and there on the village green attacked and dispersed the brave yeomanry summoned to meet and oppose them, confidently pressed on about six miles further, to a more humiliating encounter at their destination. The news of the sally from Boston reached Danvers about 9 o'clock that morning; and instantly, as it were, eight companies of the minute men and

militia of the town, numbering about 330 men, and led by Captains Samuel Flint, Samuel Eppes, Jeremiah Page, Israel Hutchinson, Caleb Lowe, Asa Prince, John Putnam and Edmund Putnam, hurried across the country to face the foe, those who received the alarm soonest starting first, "running half the way," and arriving, at the end of four hours and sixteen miles, in time to intercept the retreating "Red-coats" at West Cambridge, now Arlington. In the battle which here ensued, Danvers made her great sacrifice, others of her troops probably coming up in season to harass the enemy in their

flight to Charlestown. The names of her fallen heroes are these: Samuel Cook, Benjamin Daland, George Southwick, Jotham Webb, Henry Jacobs, Ebenezer Goldthwaite, and Perley Putnam. In 1835, a proud and grateful people erected an appropriate monument to the honor of these men in the main thoroughfare of the present town of Peabody, dedicating it to their memory with fitting ceremonies on the 20th of April of the same year. Hon. Daniel P. King, one of the most distinguished and revered of all the sons of Danvers, delivered on the occasion a

most eloquent address, accompanied by very interesting remarks from the brave old veteran, Gen. Gideon Foster, who was also in the fight at West Cambridge, as a Captain of a company of minute men, taken, it is said, from the company of Capt. Eppes. Israel Hutchinson, who had gallantly served in the French and Indian war and rose to high military distinction during the Revolution, and who was afterward greatly honored in civic life, had his home at New Mills; and higher the



ISRAEL HUTCHINSON MONUMENT.

bodies of some of the Danvers soldiers, slain in the battle, were brought fresh from the scene of their death, to await the care of mourning kindred. On this sacred site the town, in 1896, likewise placed and dedicated a chaste and beautiful monolith, commemorative of his noble character and deeds, and of the young and blood-stained patriots who rested here awhile on their way to the grave.

Danvers was also conspicuous at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Gen. Israel Putnam, who commanded the American forces, was a native of the town, though he came to the seat of war

from his home in Connecticut. Israel Hutchinson was not in the actual fight, but was on duty near at hand, faithful to his post, and ready as always for whatever service might be required of him. Asa Prince, who was a son of Dr. Jonathan Prince, said to have been the first resident physician of the town, was the same good soldier of liberty on Charlestown Heights as when he led his company on the day of Lexington. Major Ezra Putnam, whom we have met before and shall meet still again, was also of the host. And Moses Porter, at the age of nineteen, here first won his spurs, only to go hence and for nearly half a century to defend his country in all parts of its territory, rise to exalted rank, and win the honor of being the prince of artillerists and disciplinarians, and the hero of forts and frontiers. But if Danvers had such officers or commanders as these in the battle by which England "lost her colonies forever," who shall tell of the far greater number of her braves, titled and untitled, who

served under them and were there to contend for freedom to the death; or shall adequately tell of the deeds of her more multitudinous sons who went forth from Bunker Hill or fresh from their homes, after that great conflict, to peril all for the glorious cause and say with Capt. Samuel Flint, soon to lay down his life at Stillwater, "Where the enemy is, there you will find me?" More than 300 Danvers men, as we have seen, marched to meet the foe, April 19, 1775, and it is es-

timated that not less than 300 men from the town were in the war of the Revolution on and after the still more eventful seventeenth of June that so quickly followed. The figure is somewhat short of one seventh of the population of Danvers at that time.

As the "Soldiers' Record" relates: During the next twenty years many of these veterans obtained commissions in the militia as colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, etc.: Gideon Foster, Ebenezer Goodale, Jethro Putnam, Andrew Nichols, Daniel King, Andrew Monroe, Jonathan Porter, Johnson Proctor, Sylvester Osborne, Daniel Preston, and many others, a large number of them being afterward promoted. The first two became Major-Generals.

Mr. Proctor, in his Centennial Address, while recounting the names of the most prominent Revolutionary heroes of the old town, made mention of General Putnam, General Moses Porter, Col. Jeremiah Page, Col. Israel Hutchinson, Col. Enoch Putnam, Capt. Jer-

miah Putnam, Capt. Samuel Page and Capt. Levi Preston, all of North Danvers; and General Gideon Foster, Major Caleb Lowe, Major Sylvester Osborn, Capt. Samuel Eppes, Capt. Samuel Flint, Capt. Dennison Wallis, and Capt. Johnson Proctor, all of South Danvers. Several of the entire list had served in the French and Indian war, and several others were to live to take part in another war with England, in 1812. No better service was rendered in the great struggle for Liberty



GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

and independence than that of these Danvers soldiers and their Danvers comrades.

"When Freedom, on her natal day,
Within her war-rocked cradle lay,
An iron race around her stood,
Baptized her infant brow with blood,
And through the storm that round her swept,
Their constant ward and watching kept."

For some years after the Revolutionary war, the times were hard and there was much discontent, especially in Western Massachusetts. Large numbers of men in that section grew insubordinate and rebellious, and formidable military forces, under Shay and other desperate leaders, were at length in defiant array against the constituted authorities and alarmingly menaced the order and peace of society. The insurgents having concentrated their strength at Springfield, the state government, early in 1787, sent thither a strong body of troops, under the command of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, to crush the dangerous movement. The enemy, defeated in the engagement that followed, fled to Pelham, where they were again routed and whence they betook themselves to Petersham, at which place they were finally dispersed by their pursuers and the trouble was brought to an end. The only reference to this chapter of events which we find in Hanson's History, is the simple statement: "Col. Benj. Tupper raised a company the same year (1786), in Beverly and Danvers, to suppress Shay's Rebellion." It was not however, Col. Benjamin Tupper, but John

Francis, of Beverly, who raised the company, and who, as E. M. Stone's history of that town further tells us, marched in Col. Wade's Regiment. Fourteen soldiers, at least, of the company, belonged to Danvers, though Mr. Stone does not name them, or give the number. They were Daniel Needham, lieutenant; Daniel Bell, drummer; Josiah White, sergeant; Moses Thomas, corporal; Isaac Dempsey, and nine others.

About the same time there was another enterprise, of a far different character,



GEN. MOSES PORTER.

in which not a few of the people of Danvers were interested. At various times in the history of the town her children have shown a marked spirit of emigration and colonization; as when, in 1724, Joseph Houlton, grandson of the original settler of that name, removed with others of Salem Village to Franklin county in Western Massachusetts and there founded New Salem, with its Academy; whence, long afterward, a goodly number of their descendants and others, led by a latter

Joseph Houlton, wandered to the wilds of Maine and there formed a settlement to which they fittingly gave the name of Houlton, and which is now the flourishing shire town of Aroostook County. So, too, in 1738, several families of the names of Putnam and Dale migrated to New Hampshire and there planted a settlement, which became the town of Wilton. Thus it was, also, that the first division of the pioneer band that originally colonized the great Northwest, at Marietta, O., started

from their rendezvous at Danvers, Dec. 1787, under the lead of Major Hatfield White, and, having crossed the wintry wastes and mountains, met the other division of twenty-six men who had left Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1788, at Sumrill's Ferry on the Youghiogheny, where all proceeded to build their boats, and then in April sailed down the rivers until they reached the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio and there landed to found the future city, named in honor of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, friend of America. Major White was himself a Danvers man, and among the twenty-two members of his party (the whole company numbering forty-eight), were Amos Porter, Allen Putnam, and Capt. William Gray, all from his own town. The list also includes Capt. Jethro Putnam and Josiah White, familiar Danvers names; and the same might be said of others. Hildreth's "*Early Settlers of Ohio*," referring to Capt. Gray, says: "His family was left in Danvers, and did not come out until 1790, in company with Major Ezra Putnam, from the same place." The war veteran, Major Putnam, is said to have lived in Middleton, near the Danvers line, but Marietta authorities generally claim him as of Danvers and his belongings seem to have been chiefly there. Col. Israel Putnam, a native of Danvers, like his father, Gen. Israel Putnam, went from his Connecticut home with his two sons and settled at Belpre, near Marietta, where he bought a large farm and became a leading and influential man, his descendants of our own century and to-day being prominent and honored, not only at the parent colony, but in many parts of the west and south besides. Of like distinction have been the descendants of Gen. Rufus Putnam, the "Father of Ohio," who was also of Danvers stock, and who, when the Ohio company, of Boston, purchased of the Government 5,000,000 or more of acres of territory on which these emigrants settled with himself and others, was appointed the general Superintendent for colonizing the region, being the prime mover and soul of the great enterprise. Senator Hoar, in his recent remarkably interesting sketch of the life, character and

services of this soldier, statesman, and patriot, has said: "If there be in the annals of this republic, save Washington and Lincoln alone, a benefactor whose deeds surpass those of Rufus Putnam, I have read American history in vain." In view of the founding of Marietta and of its results, and in view of the connection which Danvers had with it as thus indicated, it is not too much to say, that, aside from manifold other and similar contributions during the century, the town has done no mean part in helping to develop the mighty West.

But other matters invite attention. Next to agriculture, several kinds of manufacturing industry have been of chief interest and profit to the town. Its shoe business began as early as 1786, if not earlier, in what for a long time has been called Putnamville, from the name of many of the former inhabitants of the district. The first to engage in it was Zorobabel Porter, whose house and home—the birthplace of his brother, Gen. Moses Porter—is still standing near the northern line of the Plains, and whose shop stood very near to it, on the old stage road leading from Salem to Topsfield, while, also, a tannery



GEN. PORTER'S BIRTHPLACE.

belonging to the estate was not far away. The brick basement of the shop was used for currying leather, and the rooms above for the "gentle craft" and for the sale of the shoes they made. Here, it has been said, was the "first shoe manufactory in the United States." However that may be, it was certainly the first in Danvers. Account books, still preserved, show that Zorobabel, who was a prominent and intelligent citizen, was quite briskly engaged in the business in 1786, and afterward; and it was in that same year that his cousin, Jonathan Porter, also of Putnamville, came to learn of him there the Cris-

pin art, accompanied or followed by Samuel Fisk, Caleb Oakes of New Mills, Moses Putnam and others. Thomas Meady became an adept and somewhat later taught the trade to Elias Putnam and Nathaniel Boardman in the same place. For the first year, the proprietor sold shoes to the people of Danvers and neighboring towns alone, but from about 1792 he sent his wares in barrels to more distant points also. Ere long his apprentices and some others began the business on their own account and shipped their goods afar, as Porter had done before them; Moses Putnam from 1797, and Caleb Oakes, for whom Putnam had worked for a year, probably a little earlier; Elias Endicott, about the year 1800;

chases, Putnamville, during most of the first half of the century, was a busy and noted part of the town as regards these interests, little as one might credit it now in view of its present changed and quiet aspects and condition. Late in the thirties and early in the forties, Joshua Silvester and Elias Putnam removed to the Plains, where they built larger factories and homes, and where Samuel Preston, Capt. Eben Putnam and others had been in the business for some or many years. Mr. Preston had invented a machine for pegging shoes, and Elias Putnam several for cutting and splitting leather, both receiving patents therefor. These inventions were the first beginnings of the far more wonderful machinery and processes



FIRST SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Elias Putnam in 1812-13; Nathaniel Boardman in 1816; Samuel Putnam perhaps about the same time; and Joshua Silvester, Aaron Putnam, Daniel F. Putnam, Joseph Black, Elbridge Trask, George A. Putnam and others, later; all, except Mr. Oakes, having their shops or factories at intervals along the Danvers and Topsfield highway in the old school district, No. 3, for a distance of two miles. What with these establishments and Samuel Fowle's shop for the making of shoe boxes, together with the frequent visits of dealers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other remote cities, and the regular rumble of the big covered wagons for the transportation of pur-

which have since changed and increased, so astonishingly, the whole system of shoe manufacture and trade. Among the earlier representatives of the business in Danvers were Daniel Putnam, John Preston, James Goodale and Otis Mudge, at or near the Centre; and for a time it was carried on at Tapleyville by Col. Gilbert Tapley, who afterward established there a carpet factory, by means of which, with other ventures of his ever industrious and enterprising spirit, he gave employment to many persons and built up the village that bears his honored name. Otis Mudge commenced operations about the year 1835, and the skilled work and extensive traffic of Messrs. Edwin and Augustus

Mudge, and Edward Hutchinson (E. & A. Mudge & Co.), at the Centre and in Boston, in our own generation, as well as various other contemporaneous or subsequent shops and stores of Danvers men, in town or city, like those of John R. Langley and William E. Putnam, have further shown how largely this interest has contributed to the growth and prosperity of the town. The Village Bank, now the First National Bank, of Danvers, was established in 1836, and its existence for 63 years, with Elias Putnam, Moses Putnam, Daniel Richards and Gilbert Augustus Tapley as its successive presidents, has been a great means of encouraging and aiding continuously these and other local, industrial developments. Perhaps the quarter of a century that immediately followed the year 1836, witnessed the highest degree of success in this particular department of practical pursuits. Dr. Rice's book states that, in 1854, there were as many as thirty-five firms that were here engaged in the manufacture of shoes, making, during the year, 1,562,000 pairs, valued at \$1,072,258, and giving employment to about 2,500 persons. The tanneries and factories of South Danvers or Peabody, which have been such a source of wealth to citizens or families of that town, have likewise been benefited by its Danvers Bank, incorporated in 1825, and by its Warren Bank of 1831.

Interesting, also, is the history of the pottery art and trade, so long known to South Danvers, and to some extent, in early times, to North Danvers. The business seems to have been introduced in the "Middle Precinct" by the Osbornes, Southwicks and others of the first settlers; and this manufacture of many varieties of earthen ware appears to have been a thriving and spreading form of industry in that locality, until a comparatively recent period.—Another important occupation to be mentioned in this connection is that of brick-making. Dr. George Os-good, formerly and for a long time a well known physician of Danvers, with wide practice, wrote in 1855: "For more than eighty years the manufacture of bricks has been successfully and profitably carried on at Danvers Plains;" and he adds

that Deacon Joseph Putnam, and Israel, his brother, nephews of Gen. Israel Putnam, made bricks in the pasture east of the centre of the village, toward Frost-fish brook. Along this brook, and Porter's river which receives its waters, are various traces of the work that was there done at an early period. Yet the well-informed doctor believed that Col. Jeremiah Page, who was in the Revolutionary war and lived until 1806, was "the first person that manufactured bricks in Danvers." After his decease, his son, John Page, Esq., "continued the business with great profit to himself, and benefit to the community, to near the close of his life, and accumulated a handsome independence." He is said to have been the first in Massachusetts to make what were called *clapped* bricks; and his trade, we are told, extended to all the principal cities and towns in New England, and to New York and even as far as Florida, the material thus supplied being much used for the construction of forts as well as for more common purposes. The Page yards were principally situated midway between the Plains and New Mills, on the western side of the road that connects the two villages, while opposite was that of Nathaniel Webb, who also found the occupation a lucrative one. Various yards have since been opened from time to time, and later brickmakers have continued to supply, with their products, the steady and growing need.—The lumber business, particularly the extensive operations of Mr. Calvin Putnam and his successors for many years past, and other establishments for box-making and for the manufacture of leather and articles of wear, and also attractive gardens and greenhouses for the growth of vegetables and fruits and flowers for the markets—may well receive a passing notice here, whatever fuller accounts of them may or may not appear in later pages of this volume.

The war of 1812 encountered a vehement opposition in Danvers. At a town meeting, held in the summer of that year, the inhabitants vigorously denounced it, for various reasons which they set forth, as "dangerous to the union, liberty, and independence of the United States." Yet

alleged wrongs of the mother country against our own people, but particularly the frequent, undeniable, and outrageous impressment of our seamen into the British naval service year after year, had aroused in many citizens a spirit that demanded satisfaction and that was ready for hostilities. At all events, military companies were formed in the town for the common defence. One of them was organized at New Mills, and was commanded by Capt. Samuel Page, a hero of the Revolution. Another was raised in South Danvers and was under the indomitable Gideon Foster. There was also a company of artillery, of which Jesse Putnam was captain and Warren Porter was sergeant, and which was stationed at Salem. Putnam and Porter were both afterward promoted to be colonels. These officers and men saw but little active service, but were surely ready for it, whenever or wherever was the need; and Kossuth once said that they who are ready are as good as they who fight. But among those who were charged with sterner duty was General Moses Porter, mentioned before, who was uncle of Warren, and who, during the three years' war, won undying laurels on the Niagara, and at Fort Norfolk, in Virginia. And to this it may be added that many other Danvers men enlisted elsewhere and served in various scattered scenes.

Before and after the Revolution the evil of African slavery was on the wane at the South, but especially at the North, where natural conditions and other circumstances were so unfavorable to its existence. In 1758, there were but 25 slaves in Danvers. By the adoption of the new Constitution in 1780, Massachusetts abolished the institution throughout the state in a single day, and then of course there were none. The subsequent revival of the African slave trade aroused the North to a sense of fresh dangers

which threatened the country and of the duty of the American people to let the oppressed go free. In 1819 Danvers addressed a noble letter on the subject to Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, then member of Congress from Essex County, urging emancipation by congressional action. The men who signed the letter should not be forgotten. They were: Edward Southwick, William Sutton, Thomas Putnam, Andrew Nichols, and John W. Proctor. Soon after William Lloyd Garrison entered upon his great abolition crusade, he found many ardent sympathizers with his work, and also subscribers for his "Liberator," in North and South Danvers. At New Mills an Anti-Slavery society was organized as early as 1833-34, and among its members were Richard Hood, Joseph Merrill, Hathorne Porter, John Cutler,



JESSE PUTNAM HOUSE.

William Endicott, James D. Black, and Dr. Ebenezer Hunt. It was about the same time that the first three remembered lectures on the great subject were given in the neighborhood, one by Oliver Johnson at the First church (Dr. Braman's), and the other two by James D. Black, and Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor, in the Baptist church, where also an address was delivered in the same interest, in 1835, by the celebrated George Thompson, of England. The ranks of the reformers soon grew in numbers, both men and women uniting in urging on the cause. In 1838 the society was reorganized and received a large additional list of members. For many years meetings for discussion or lectures—not seldom the scenes of much excitement—were held in the old engine house at the Port and in various school-houses, vestries and churches of the vicinity, and were addressed by such peerless champions of the slave as Mr. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelly, the Misses Grimke, of South Carolina, Charles Lennox Remond, Nathaniel P. Rogers, of Concord, N. H., Frederick

Douglass, and other noted leaders of the movement. Many of the New Mills abolitionists withdrew their connection with the churches on account of the general pro-slavery spirit of the members and were stigmatized as "Come-outers" or were called by more opprobrious names. Yet to the end they courageously bore their faithful testimony to the right as they saw the right and asked not the favors or honors of the world. The town has never seen higher or more heroic moral purpose and fidelity than theirs.

The same may be said of their co-laborers in South Danvers, where also, in 1833-34, first appeared a very earnest and singularly estimable and unselfish band of emancipationists—the Southwicks and Winslows, Abner Sanger, Dr. Andrew Nichols, Andrew Porter, Alonzo P. Phillips, and many more. In 1837, a "Danvers Female Anti-Slavery Society" was formed for the whole town, with Mrs. Isaac Winslow as president; Mrs. Richard Loring as vice president; Miss Harriet N. Webster as corresponding secretary; Miss Emily W. Taylor as recording secretary and Mrs. Elijah Upton as treasurer; and with Mrs. Abel Nichols and others as councillors. Many of the abolitionists of both parts of the old town afterward joined the Liberty Party, which ere long was to swell the ranks of the Free-soil Party, until the mustered hosts of Freedom from all the parties, with Abraham Lincoln at their head, should cut up the overshadowing upas tree by the roots and destroy it forever. The older political organizations, whatever their past, were to prove unworthy the lead and must needs give way before the march of progress. The Liberty Party, like its legitimate successors, was a power in Danvers, and such members of it as Dr. Nichols, Mr. Phillips, Abner Sanger, and others like them, in South Danvers, and Dea. Frederick Howe, Col. Jesse Putnam, John A. Leavoy, Francis P. Putnam, Winthrop Andrews and many more, in North Danvers, no longer relying on moral teaching alone, as the Garrisonians had done, but now also on the strong hand of government, had caught the secret by which the vast problem was to be solved and the

nation was to be delivered of its direst curse.

Yet it was not without desperate struggles or measures of the South to stem the tide and prevent the consummation. The war with Mexico (1845-48) was waged to gain new territory for the spread and growth of slavery. Its success was its failure. Man meant it for evil, but a higher power defeated its purpose. According to Hanson, five men of Danvers enlisted in the service. The "Soldiers' Record" mentions eight in all, four of whom belonged to Capt. Charles B. Crowninshield's company, in Col. Caleb Cushing's regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. But the citizens of the old town condemned the war in unmistakable terms.

The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, formed in 1812, and consisting of about 125 members, among whom were Joseph Torrey, Dr. Samuel Holten and Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth, is said to have been the first organization of the kind in America, if not in the world. In the town itself, the first



DR. WADSWORTH HOUSE.

was the "Danvers Moral Society," of 1814. Dr. Holten was chosen its president, and associated with him, as its other officers, was a numerous array of well-known and most worthy citizens. Their earnest work had such a salutary effect upon the community, that by and by the names of drunkards were posted in conspicuous places and offenders against the license laws were prosecuted, till it was finally voted, in 1833, that no license should be granted at all, so that in 1848 it was somewhat significantly stated that "no intemperance has been manufactured by law for fifteen years." In 1836, eight hundred females of the town petitioned the legal voters "to act as well as to

think," and the next year John W. Proctor requested the authorities of Salem "not to locate their dram shops on the *immediate* borders of Danvers." The popular movement of the "Washingtonians" followed, in 1842, when large and crowded assemblies in Danvers were addressed by reformed inebriates and by the famous Dr. Jewett and others, and songs of gladness and the gospel of "moral suasion" filled the air. Later societies and meetings, particularly the Catholic Total Abstinence Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and other kindred organizations of the town, have also been marked by deepest earnestness and untiring activity in the service of the tempted and fallen. Nor should we fail to state in this connection what constant and efficient aid has been rendered to this sacred cause by the very able, earnest and consecrated minister of the Maple street church, Rev. E. C. Ewing, and indeed by all the clergymen of the town, of whatever denomination. Whatever their varying creeds, these faithful teachers and pastors find in practical christian work like this a blessed common bond of union.

As to school education in the Salem Village of yore and in the Danvers of subsequent time, much could be written to show what progress has been made from the very rude, humble beginnings of two centuries ago, to the extensive and highly developed public system of to-day. Doubtless pedagogues at the outset taught the children in little groups in private houses. Thus it was with Daniel Andrew at first and Caleb Clark afterward. Felt, in his "Annals," makes mention of the "New England Primer" and other old text books which were used in the time of the earlier settlements, and has numerous jottings like these: "1698, Mar. 15. The Village ask aid in support of their school;" "1701, May 30. The Village had chosen a committee to hire a school master for their children:" "June 16, 1712. It was voted that the old watch-house should be used for a writing school;" "Dec. 16, (1712). The people at the Village, voted £5 to widow Catharine Dealland for teaching school among them

and invited her to do the same service, another year, for the like sum. She accepted:" "1714, Nov. 8. Samuel Andrews gave a receipt as an instructor at the Village;" "1724, Jan. 10. The Village school master was to instruct one month at a time, in four different places, namely, at Will Hill, (Middleton) and three positions 'in the plantation.'" These "three positions" were plainly at the Village proper, at the Middle Precinct and at Ryall side, east of Porter's River, as it was with reference to schools in these places, that, during the years above indicated, grants of money were made to the inhabitants for "learning their children to read, write and cipher." As early as 1708, Rev. Joseph Green, minister of the Village church, himself built a small school-house within the present limits of Danvers. It stood at the upper end of the common, or Training Field, at the Centre; and it has been claimed that it was the first in town. But from an interesting article by Mr. Eben Putnam, in his "Historical Magazine" for October, 1897, it appears that one was standing, as far back as 1701, "on the line of the old road, long since abandoned, which runs through the old Thomas Putnam farms, perhaps near the Jesse Putnam place." More and more attention was given to the matter of education as years advanced, other little nurseries of knowledge were opened from time to time, and in 1777 it was voted that "there be ten schools set up in the town for three months each, and that the selectmen regulate the schools and provide proper persons for school masters." In 1794, a district system was established. It was about that year that there were 800 children in ten districts, and in 1852 there were about 2000 in fourteen districts. At this time, the surplus revenue of 1844, invested as a permanent fund for the benefit of the schools, amounted to \$10,000. In 1850 were opened the two High schools of the town,—the Holten high school in North Danvers, named for Dr. Samuel Holten; and the Peabody high school in South Danvers, named for George Peabody. But of these, and the two Peabody Institutes which some years later the renowned London banker and

philanthropist established and liberally endowed in the two sections in honor and love of the old undivided town of his nativity; and of the churches of Danvers, and its many other institutions and societies,—suitable accounts or descriptions may be expected in subsequent portions of this book.

We have referred to the first highway opened through New Mills, near the middle of the last century. A much more noted one was the "Old Ipswich Road" which was in existence as early as the year 1634, and which ran from Medford into Danvers, through what are now Ash and Elm streets at the Plains, and thence on by Conant street to North Beverly and so to Ipswich (or Agawam). Of early date, also, was the direct road from Salem,



OLD IPSWICH ROAD.

leading through the Port, the Plains and Putnamville, to Topsfield and Haverhill; and many now living recall the stages that regularly passed over it to and fro between the termini, and how, as school children of District No. 3, they were year after year, early and late, taken aboard "without money and without price" by the ever kind and cheery old driver, Isaac Pinkham. The Boston and Newburyport turnpike, which ran through Lynnfield, Danvers, and Topsfield and was once so famous a stage-road, was incorporated in March, 1803, and the Essex turnpike, or "Andover turnpike," which extends from New Hampshire to Salem, Mass., and also passes through Danvers, was incorporated, June 22d, of the same year. Thoroughfares like these have a history well worth the study, but what with new openings and other modes of travel, the inevitable change long since came, and with it vanished most of whatever charm belonged

to the old system of wayfaring and transportation.

One of the writers remarks upon the great number of burial places in old Danvers, public and private. Of these the most noteworthy are the Endicott family lot, in which repose descendants and relatives of the Governor, from an early date;



READ-PORTER HOUSE.

the Wadsworth burying ground, in which lie the remains of Elizabeth Parris (wife of Rev. Samuel Parris), who died July 14, 1696; the Plains graveyard, in which there are stones that date back for more than a century and a tasteful marble monument for the family of Capt. Benjamin Porter, a prominent citizen of New Mills; the Tapleyville burying ground, in which is the grave of Dr. Samuel Holten; the Catholic Cemetery; and the Walnut Grove Cemetery, which was consecrated in 1844 and is the largest and fairest of these sacred enclosures. One of the earliest occupants of the last-named was Hon. Samuel Putnam, an eminent Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, of whom the land was purchased, and whose home, near by, on Holten street, was also the home of his ancestor of the second generation, Nathaniel Put-



JUDGE PUTNAM HOUSE.

nam. The above receptacles are all in the present town of Danvers. In Peabody (formerly South Danvers), are the

old South Burying Ground, in which are the graves of Rev. Nathan Holt and Rev. Samuel Walker, once pastors of the Second church (the original church of the "Middle Precinct"), and of Captain Dennison Wallis, and the frail, yet accomplished Eliza Wharton of Bell Tavern memory, whose sad story of the long ago touched the hearts of so many New England people; Monumental Cemetery, "beautiful and commodious," in which is the simple, but shining epitaph of Master Benjamin Gile, "I taught little children to read;" Cedar Grove, whose one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, of diversified and lovely scenery are now in principal use with the families of the town for the interment of their dead; and Harmony Grove, whose shaded and extensive slopes and levels are the resting-place of Peabody's greatest son and benefactor and of a numerous train of her departed worthies, though, not as formerly, nearly the whole now belongs to Salem. Even the dust of George Peabody himself no longer lies within the present limits of the town that gave him birth and that bears his name, but within the boundary line of the adjoining city.—Yet, most touching of all are the many, many scattered graves which, in Danvers and Peabody alike, are strewn with flowers of Memorial days and thus tell where the brave men sleep, "their country's hope and pride."

Of inestimable advantage to both parts of the old town have been the newspapers that have been published within their borders during the last fifty or sixty years. In 1844, the "Danvers Whig" was published in South Danvers for a time as a political campaign paper. From Aug. 28th, 1844 to April 16th, 1845, Samuel T. Damon conducted a very spirited sheet, "The Danvers Eagle." "The Danvers Courier" was established, Mar. 15, 1845, and was edited by George B. Carleton. The first number of "The Wizard" edited by Fitch Poole, Esq. and published by Charles D. Howard, was issued Dec. 7, 1859, and was a remarkably bright, humorous and entertaining visitor at many a shop and home. In 1869, the year after the town of South Danvers took the name of Peabody, Mr. Howard estab-

lished "The Peabody Press," and was its editor as well as publisher, supplying the same paper from week to week to Danvers subscribers under the old name of the "Danvers Courier," until H. C. Cheever, as editor and proprietor, started in Danvers, 1871, the "Danvers Mirror." Charles H. Shepard bought the Danvers Mirror and job printing business of Mr. Cheever in 1875 and conducted the same until 1890, when, with an associate for a time, the present editor and publisher, Frank E. Moynahan, came into possession. While yet he was editor of the Mirror, Mr. Shepard was for several years Secretary of the Massachusetts Press Association, and in 1889 was chosen representative in the Legislature for Danvers and Middleton; and then from 1890 to 1893 was United States Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. In 1895 he purchased the two newspapers then published in Peabody—the Press and the Advertiser—and consolidated them into the "Peabody Union," which sometime afterward he discontinued, to devote himself more exclusively to job printing at the old stand where books and papers have been published in Peabody for fifty years. Mr. Shepard's able care and management of the Mirror and of its accompanying work have been vigorously sustained under the energetic and enterprising superintendence of Mr. Moynahan, a native of the town and graduate of its High school, who had been associated with Mr. Shepard for six years when he succeeded to the business in 1890, and who has since supplied Topsfield with his paper under the heading of "The Topsfield Townsman," and contributed largely to several daily newspapers and various trade publications, meantime winning the prize of a gold eagle offered by the *Boston Post* for the best letter of less than two hundred words on "How to run a newspaper." Other sheets have been published for a brief time, in both Danvers and Peabody; and since these pages have been given to the printer, the first number of a daily paper, "Danvers Evening Press" (May 27), has been issued.

For well nigh a century the Fire Department has also rendered efficient ser-

vice to the town. On the 25th of August, 1800, Robert Shillaber, Israel Putnam, and Edward Southwick were elected to purchase two engines, one to be placed near the Bell Tavern in South Danvers and the other near New Mills, in North Danvers. "Fire-wards," six in number, were first chosen in 1801. In 1815, there were ten, and in 1840, twelve. In 1830, the Department was duly established by an Act of the Legislature. In subsequent years, additional engines were located in other parts of the town, as at Wilson's corner, the Plains, and Tapleville. These were days of full companies, drills, fire-buckets, apparatus, miscellaneous service, rival entertainments and sportive performances, such as are quite unknown to our own time and methods. "Only certain grandfathers," says Mr. White, "remember the halcyon days." Days they were, however, which vividly call to remembrance most terrible conflagrations that defied the prowess of the brave men who dared the flames; as the great fire of Sept. 22, 1843, which swept through what is now Peabody Square, consuming the South meeting-house, the old Essex Coffee House, and a large number of stores, dwellings and other structures; or the equally destructive fire at the Plains, June 10, 1845, which broke out in the very heart of the village and reduced to ashes the fine residences of Joshua Silvester and Samuel Preston and their shoe manufactories, with many shops and the Post Office besides, and ruined beyond repair the old Village Bank building at the north-western corner of the immediate intersecting streets.

Danvers has been benefited greatly by its railroads, however inadequate the management and accommodation. The Essex Road was chartered in 1846 and was opened to South Danvers, Jan. 18, 1847, and through Danvers, Middleton and Andover to Lawrence, Sept. 5, 1848. It was built by, and leased to, the Eastern Railroad Company and has long been the Lawrence Branch of the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine system. Among those who were first and foremost in the enterprise was one of whom the *Mirror's* account of Danvers, Feb. 19, 1876, said :

"Hon. Elias Putnam was most active and influential in procuring its charter and location. He had in previous years been anxious that Danvers should have connection by railroad with Boston and other places, and various routes were surveyed and considered before the Essex road was finally located. He had hoped to see the road completed and the trains passing over it, but this was not to be, as he died in the summer of 1847." He was one of the Corporators and one of the first Board of Directors, and Joseph S. Cabot, of Salem, was the first President.—The Danvers and Georgetown Road was chartered, May 7, 1851, and the Danvers Road extending from Danvers to South Reading and thus connecting with the old Boston and Maine, was chartered, Mar. 15, 1852. The present "Nestor of the Essex Bar," Hon. Wm. D. Northend, of Salem, was the president of both these roads, and with remarkable ability and energy overcame manifold difficulties, and achieved success, making the continuous Branch of the Western Division, running through Lynnfield, Danvers, Topsfield and Georgetown, to Newburyport, his lasting debtor. By an Act of the Legislature, May 2, 1853, both of his roads were authorized to unite with the Newburyport & Haverhill Road, under one company, and a year or two later they were all duly open to the public. By these various lines which have been mentioned, Danvers was favored, for travel or business, with railway communication with Salem and the seaport, and with Boston and the northern and western interior towns and cities, near and far.

It was after much debate that Salem Village and the Middle Precinct had been incorporated as one District in 1752, and were constituted a Town in 1757. A full century had witnessed to their united growth and prosperity. But as time wore on, it was more and more felt and found that each of the two sections had circumstances and needs of its own and that it was quite inconvenient to hold town meetings now in one and then in the other; so that, after much discussion and contention among the inhabitants as to the matter of separation, the petition of many

of them for a division was granted by the Legislature, in "an Act to incorporate the town of South Danvers," passed May 18, 1855. North Danvers remained, as now, the town of Danvers, and of course retained the records, having a population of about 4000, while that of South Danvers was 5348. The dividing line at the east corresponded in the main with Water's river, but gave to Danvers about fifty acres south of it, near the Iron Works, while from the head of that stream it ran west, with a northerly inclination, to the boundary line of Middleton. On the 27th of April, 1857, an Act was approved, which set off to Danvers a certain part of Beverly, lying east of Porter's river and

ever, to take note only of the northern town. On the 16th of April, 1861, an immense assemblage of the citizens gathered at the Town Hall and was presided over by Arthur A. Putnam, then a young lawyer of the place. After much earnest, but perhaps also rather aimless talk, a modest but unfamiliar voice reminded the crowd that "the meeting was not for eloquence, but enlistment." It was the voice of Nehemiah P. Fuller, who had already seen service in the Mexican war and who was a grandson of the Major Ezra Putnam, before mentioned as having been in the French and Indian war, at Bunker Hill and in the Revolutionary struggle, and also as an emigrant, in his



BIRTHPLACE OF GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

F.T.R

including Browne's Hill, and land immediately north and on the other side of the old Ipswich road, between Cherry Hill farm-house and Frost-fish Brook. South Danvers changed its name for Peabody, April 13, 1868.

But old Danvers, however divided by the act of May 18, 1855, or by sectional feeling before and after, was one in thought, spirit and purpose, at the fall of Sumter and in the mighty conflict which at once ensued. The fire of patriotism that burned in the hearts of her people in the days of the Revolution, still lived in the souls of their descendants and burst forth anew at the first tidings of actual rebellion. It is our province here, how-

advanced years, to the colony of Marietta on the Ohio. Fuller himself proposed to enlist and called on others who were present to do the same. His example, and that of Ruel B. Pray, who is said to have been the first to sign the roll, were not in vain. "Others followed that night and in six days the roll was full and ready for organization." At the election of officers, Fuller was chosen captain of the company which soon took the name of the Danvers Light Infantry. During the war he was promoted to be Major of the Second Heavy Artillery, and after it he removed to Missouri, but returned to Danvers to die, Feb. 3, 1881.

A day or two after the war meeting of

April 16th, some young men of the Plains, Arthur A. Putnam, George W. Kenney and others, agreed to form another company and the law office of the first-named was opened for recruits. Says the "Putnam Guards" pamphlet, "The volunteering was at once gratifyingly brisk. In the course of a week, the requisite number of names for a company (50) was enrolled, nearly all the signers being residents of the Plains village." At the election of officers on the 30th, Mr. Putnam was chosen captain, and for weeks that ensued the company drilled in the Bank hall and in "Berry's pasture," under the direction of Major Foster of the Salem Cadets, as under that of Benjamin E. Newhall they had previously done in the unfinished first story of the grammar school house on Maple street. It was later made known to them through Mrs. Julia A. Philbrick, that a banner would be presented to them by the venerable Miss Catherine Put-

nam of Peterborough, N. H., on condition of their taking the name of "Putnam Guards." The condition was unanimously complied with, and at a great throng of people in the public square of the Plains village on the 22d of May, Mrs. Philbrick's husband, Hon. John D. Philbrick, on behalf of the donor, presented with eloquent words the beautiful and precious gift, Capt. Putnam making a fitting response and others following with appropriate addresses. On the 20th of June,

the welcome government order came, to report on the 24th, as Company I, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, "at the capitol on Beacon hill in readiness to go that day into camp at Fort Warren." After seven weeks at the fort and after much delay and discomfort in leaving it, they were at length on their way to New York and were soon at Washington and "on Meridian Hill near the war-bristling capital of the nation."

Besides the two companies of early volunteers that have been mentioned, there were thirty-two more men from Danvers who enlisted about the same time in the two Salem companies assigned to the Fifth Regiment, twenty in Company A and twelve in Company H. "They bore an honored part in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, July 21st, exactly three months after the regiment left Faneuil hall." The next year a third Danvers company was formed, of which Albert G. Allen was captain. It was



JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Co. K of the Eighth Regiment, which sailed from Boston, Nov. 7, 1862, under Col. Coffin of Newburyport for Newbern, N. C., and in June, 1863, was transferred to Baltimore, thence to Maryland Heights, and experienced hard service in the pursuit of Lee after the battle of Gettysburg."

But space forbids details respecting all the enlistments that went on in Danvers during the four years' war, as often as calls were made by the government; the

steadily and faithful encouragement and support rendered in all this time by the men and women at home to their absent ones who thus offered themselves for the Union's sake: and the many and widely-scattered battle-fields of the country where these sons or citizens of the old town fought and suffered for the cause and so many of them gave to it their lives in courageous and holy self-sacrifice. The best history of Danvers that has yet been published is that which was written by Hon. A. P. White and was included in the History of Essex County in 1888. We take from it, also, the impressive statement, that "Danvers furnished in all seven hundred and ninety-two men for the war, which was a surplus of thirty-six over and above all demands. Forty-four were commissioned officers." The later "Soldiers' Record" says that there were "796 separate individuals, who served in the Rebellion," credited to this town. Thirty-seven, at least, were in the naval service. One of them was Dr. Warren Porter (son of Col. Warren Porter of the war of 1812), who, as an experienced and competent sailor, was commissioned at Washington as acting ensign, Oct. 26, 1863, and who shortly after distinguished himself while cruising in the Gulf of Mexico in the frigate *Magnolia*. One afternoon, about three o'clock, was discovered in the distance the rebel steamer "*Mata-gorda*," and chase was immediately given. For a time she was lost to view, but only for a time. Porter, with permanent injury to his eyes, sighted her long and intently through the hawser-hole as the pursuit was continued, until about eleven o'clock in the evening, when she was finally overtaken and when he was the first to board her. As prize master, he took the ship and its cargo to Boston where she was sold for \$355,000, and the treasury of the government thus received a handsome sum of money through the vigilance and energy of this son of Danvers. He was straightway promoted to be commander of the "*Nita*" and afterward captured several smaller vessels, still scouring the seas until his discharge, Aug. 26, 1865, when the war had ended.

It would be most pleasant to make par-

ticular mention of many others who thus reflected honor upon the old town in this tremendous contest. We have space for only two or three of them.—Daniel J. Preston, a well known and highly respected citizen, enlisted as 1st lieutenant at the age of 45, was afterward promoted to be captain, and was later commissioned, Dec. 6, 1863, as Major of the 36th U. S. Colored Infantry.—Especially should we name in this connection, Maj. General Grenville M. Dodge, who, while he hailed from his adopted state of Iowa, was yet a native of Danvers, born in Putnamville, April 12, 1831, within a half mile of the Topsfield line and in a house that was the early home, and also the birthplace of Elias Putnam, though many years ago the part in which the former



ELIAS PUTNAM HOUSE.

first saw the light was detached from the main and older portion of the building and now stands about an eighth of a mile south of it and on the opposite or eastern side of the road. General Dodge, having



BIRTHPLACE OF GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

graduated at Norwich University, Vt, early devoted himself to civil engineering, surveying lands in the north-western

states and the vast regions between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Union service, rose rapidly to high commands and exalted military rank, was terribly wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge, in the siege of Atlanta, and in other engagements, and became the intimate and trusted friend and associate of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman. He was afterward, for two years, a member of Congress from his Iowa district, and then was very active and most indefatigable as the chief builder of the Union Pacific Railroad, while since that time, as President, Vice President or Director of great railroad companies, he has tirelessly busied himself in projecting enormous lines that now belt the immense territory of the far West and Southwest, and in thus developing its measureless resources and possibilities. — Another of the same family name is Major Francis S. Dodge (son of Francis Dodge of Danvers), who was born on Hathorne Hill, Sept. 11, 1842, enlisted in the Civil War, Oct. 9, 1861, was repeatedly promoted for meritorious conduct, received a medal from Congress for his brave rescue of Major Thornburg and his cavalry troops from the Indians in Colorado in 1879, was made major and paymaster in 1880, and is still winning fresh honors from the government.

In 1870, a noble granite monument was erected in front of the Town House to "all Danvers soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war for the Union," it being dedicated on the 30th of November of that year. Thirty-three and one quarter feet high, and seven and three-quarters feet square at the base, it bears the names of Major Wallace A. Putnam, Lieutenant James Hill, and ninety-three others who died in the nation's defence. Around it,

as often as Memorial day returns, gather the thinning ranks of their comrades of Ward Post 90, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a multitude of the people of the town, in loving and tender remembrance of the honored dead and with fresh consecration to the service and weal of the Union for which they gave their lives.

Danvers had its first post-office in 1836; its Savings Bank in 1850. The Town House, built in 1854 at the junction of Holten and Sylvan streets for municipal purposes, public meetings and the High School, was lengthened 25 feet in 1883, and was much reconstructed and enlarged in 1896. The original Danvers Peabody Institute building, which was dedicated in the presence of Mr. Peabody himself, July 14, 1869, was destroyed by fire, June 2, 1890, and was succeeded, two years later, by the more classic and commodious edifice of to-day. This was dedicated, Oct. 19, 1892, and is still surrounded by the trees and plants and



REBECCA NURSE MONUMENT

walks with which its ample grounds had been so tastefully and diligently ornamented by that honored and public spirited benefactor of the town, Joshua Silvester. The State Lunatic Hospital, on Hathorne hill, began to be built in 1874 and was opened for patients in 1878. The fine system of water works for the town, with its reservoir of pure Middleton supplies, on Hathorne hill, was established in 1875. The Monument to Rebecca Nurse, in the family grove cemetery in Tapleyville, was erected and consecrated in 1885, and the Tablet on the same grounds to the memory of her Forty Friends, in 1892. The electric light system for the streets and buildings of the town was commenced in 1888 and completed in 1890. "Danvers," we read "was

the pioneer town in this state to establish electric lighting on its own account." And, recently, the war with Spain for the emancipation of the Queen of the Antilles again appealed to the sympathy of the patriotic citizens, and the enthusiasm of the people, as Capt. A. P. Chase and his brave men of Co. K went forth in May, 1898, to join the 8th Regiment under gallant Col. W. A. Pew, for whatever service they might render, was lost in joy at their return in April, 1899. First to volunteer, the Regiment encamped chiefly at the South, but finally at Matanzas, Cuba.

its ample apartments and admirable arrangements; the Lexington monument, and near it the site of the old Bell Tavern, now occupied by a fine new residence built by the late J. B. Thomas; the little house in which the great Nathaniel Bowditch passed a portion of his childhood and in which he began the studies that afterward made him so useful and celebrated; the birthplace of George Peabody, and the homes of many a famous soldier, or citizen, or historic family. But we have not yet done with Danvers, whose other attractions are quite as nota-



THE PAGE HOUSE.

In this rapid and somewhat chronological survey of the history of Danvers, we have had occasion, incidentally, to refer briefly to some of the more interesting old landmarks and other objects or places of note, which, it may be supposed, visitors of the town generally like to see. The stranger will not have far to go to find in Peabody, also, enough to pay him well for his trouble;—in the first Peabody Institute, with its portrait of the generous founder and other costly treasures he gave to it, including the priceless picture of Queen Victoria; the massive Town Hall, with all

ble as any hitherto mentioned;—the well known house, near the base of Asylum or Hathorne Hill, in which General Israel Putnam was born and spent much of his earlier life, and where was born, also, Colonel David, his elder brother, a prominent citizen and “a dashing cavalry officer;” the old dormer-windowed Page house, at the Plains, which was the home of Col. Jeremiah Page, and of his sons, Capt. Samuel and John,—in one of whose rooms General Gage had his private office in 1774, and on whose roof in that olden time gathered the memorable “tea

party" of Lucy Larcom's inimitable verse ; the house of Daniel Rea and several of his generations from 1636—and within the last century or two, of Dea. and Capt. Edmund Putnam, and of his son and grandson, Israel and Elias, with others

who may come for the pleasant walks, drives and sights which Danvers offers to visitors. With Moynahan's and Hines' instructive and exquisite "Historic Danvers," or Major F. C. Damon's pretty "Little Book about Danvers" (also illus-

trated), in hand, they may betake themselves through the peaceful and flourishing villages and over or along the quiet brooks and rivers, and find in Sylvan, Holten, Locust, and many another street, as well as in such beautiful neighborhoods as the Ferncroft district and in such storied and commanding hills as Hathorne's, Lindall's and Browne's, abundant charms for the lovers of nature as well as the votaries of history. There are few more interesting parts of Danvers than Browne's Hill, popularly known as "Browne's Folly"



REA-PUTNAM-FOWLER HOUSE.

of his descendants ; the finely situated and dignified old mansion of Hon. Nathan Read and of Capt. Benjamin Porter after him, in full view of Water's River on which the former tried his not wholly unsuccessful invention for steam navigation before the days of Robert Fulton ; "Oak Knoll" on Summer street, where Whittier, New England's dearest bard of love to God and love to man, found the delightful retreat of his declining years, and where John Putnam, emigrant progenitor, pitched his tent more than two and a half centuries ago ; the stately stone edifice of St. John's Catholic College, a short distance at the north, or at the corner of Summer street and Spring avenue ; and the "Old Berry Tavern," which, with its newly reconstructed and grand proportions, as well as with its early fame as an hostelry and as a public, municipal, literary and social centre, fronts the Plains Square and Maple street and still extends its friendly welcome as aforetime to all

or "Folly Hill," whose story, with its account of Hon. William Browne of Salem, and of the "splendid mansion" which he built on its summit about the year 1740, but which was abandoned shortly after in consequence of an earthquake and was



OAK KNOLL.

finally removed in three portions to the Plains, is admirably told in Mr. Hines' pamphlet article, previously mentioned. His pages contain various extracts from a letter which Nathaniel Hathorne wrote

about the hill and its house in his own characteristic style, Aug. 28, 1860, and in which the great romancer still indulges his passion for the strange or marvelous, besides telling us that one of the favorite haunts of his boyhood was along the western base where "ran a green and seldom trodden lane" and "a little brook" which he "dammed up till its overflow made a mimic ocean." When he last looked for the "tiny streamlet," it was quite "shrunken," and "dry," but "the green lane was still there" and there it is to-day, though sadly shorn of trees that shaded it many years ago. Hawthorne's entire letter was published anew in the *Danvers Mirror* of Dec. 13, 1877.

Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., Beverly's brilliant and still lamented statesman, wrote in 1852: "Danvers may well be proud of her history.

She is one of a group of towns which has done as much for the liberties of the nation and the world, as any other equal population on the continent." But, however rich and blest she may be in the memories of her past, she is still strong in the intelligence, the

industry, the energy, the thrift and the virtue of her people. Her farmers of to-day, by their well cultivated fields, as by their own mind and character, give ample proof that they are the worthy descendants or successors of "The Farmers" of the colonial age. The old ancestral fire still lives in the whole army of her toilers and soldiers of the closing nineteenth century. In every period of her history, her supreme devotion has been given to the peaceful and useful arts and occupations; to the Home, the School and the Church. Yet with the same fidelity has she fought, from first to last, in common defence against savage tribes and more enlightened but hardly less brutal foes; for our freedom and independence as a nation; for the honor, integrity and very life of the Republic; and for the liberty and eleva-

tion of millions of slaves. During the three centuries scarcely less than 2000 soldiers have gone forth from her soil to serve the country in battle on land and sea, and nameless others of her children afar have joined them in many a righteous crusade. Broad is the cemetery that holds the ashes of all her patriot martyrs. Danvers claims them as among her brightest jewels and owns with pride the glory they shed. Hers were the fathers and mothers whose lessons and spirit were also strength and grace to the town and were never lost or forgotten by the sons in the baptism of fire and blood. Great and good souls have been here; wise founders of the state, glorious defenders of the country, eminent counsellors and jurists, honored teachers of youth and ministers of Christ, useful and incorruptible citizens,

and saintly women, not a few. Here, from the time when the first Puritans came from England and landed at Naumkeag, and then began to enlarge their borders, has been a continuous home of heroes and heroines, and here has been the faith that builds for the future, and still

creates and bequeaths the goodly heritage:

"A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee."

NOTE.—With regard to some of the many names, dates, figures, etc., which appear in the foregoing pages, there is considerable disagreement among authorities the writer has consulted. In such cases I have endeavored to follow the guidance that seemed to me the best, by no means claiming that in each and every case I have been absolutely correct, whatever the care. With Dr. Rice I have been content to accept Oct. 8, 1672, the day commemorated just two centuries later, as the birthday of the old Village Parish or the First Church, although the Appendix of his book involves the matter in some doubt. The date cannot be far out of the way, and may well stand until a better claim is established. Certain local publications refer the formal opening or dedication of the first Peabody Institute building of Danvers to July 14, 1870, but, newspapers of a year later show that the event took place July 14, 1869, as have stated. The grant of land made to Endicott and others by the "Council for New England" in 1628, and confirmed by royal charter, Mar. 4, 1629, however it may have vested power and privilege in the patentees who are named, was meant for the colony, provided, for an increase of the body corporate and politic, from the settlers, and contemplated the rights and interests of all. I have therefore chosen the broader rather than the more exclusive form of statement. The few slight typographical errors which the reader of the sketch may notice will doubtless sufficiently correct themselves.

A. P. P.



LANE NEAR BROWNE'S HILL.

The Churches.

No institutions in the town have more to do with its real prosperity than the churches. They are of a decided economic value to the community because of the spirit of unity and fraternity which they develop. The pastors of the various churches work together for a common end, the uplifting and improving of humanity, spiritually and morally. We cannot yet point to a perfect exemplification of the truth of the brotherhood of man, but we do find evidence that there is in the heart of every pastor in this town an abiding faith in this brotherhood, and a desire to bend every energy towards making the life of the churches become a means towards realizing the ideal of the Son of Man. We may seek the aid of other agencies in striving to bring about a happier relationship between capital and labor; yet there can be no complete adjustment of our social life which shall be permanent which shall be anything more than a carrying out of the purpose for which our churches were founded. The churches exist to make the life of the honest worker as full of happiness and usefulness as possible. To this work they invite the co-operation of all lovers of their kind. Cherishing this ideal, they claim their right to the first place in the time and thought of all those who desire the prosperity of Danvers. Churches of all the principal denominations are maintained here. There are one Episcopal, two Congregationalist, one Roman Catholic, one Universalist, one Baptist, one Unitarian, one Methodist, one Seventh Day Adventist and one Church of God. In addition to the churches the Danvers Mission and the Salvation Army are accomplishing much good.

First Church of Danvers.

The year 1670 marks the first step taken towards that religious organization which is now "The First Church and Society of Danvers." This was in the form of a petition for a separate organization from the First Church of Salem: the growing numbers at the Farms, and

the distance from Salem, making attendance at that Church difficult. The town granted its assent to the petition in March, 1672, and an act of the general court, passed Oct. 8th of the same year gave them the needed authority.

They acted upon this at once. At a meeting of "The Farmers," as they were then known, held Nov. 11th, 1672, it was voted that a committee be appointed "to carry along the affairs according to the court order." To meet the expenses of the new enterprise it was voted to levy taxes on this basis: "all vacant land at one half penny per acre; all improved land at one penny per acre; all heads and other estate at country price." In Dec., 1672, a vote was passed to build a meeting house "of 34 foot in length, 28 foot broad, and 16 foot between joints."

The meeting house was built accordingly, and in 1684 a vote is recorded to make certain repairs upon it, and additions to it, including "a canope set over the pulpit." Later a gallery was added. This house was situated somewhat east of the present site on Hobart street, then known as "the meeting house road."

Rev. Mr. Bayley was preaching at the Farms when permission was first given for a separate parish. He became by vote of the parish the "stated supply," and remained in service until probably near the close of 1679. Rev. George Burrows became his successor in Nov., 1680, and remained a little more than two years, until early in 1683. He was followed by Rev. Deodat Law-on, who came in the early part of 1684 and labored until the summer or autumn of 1688. The church of Salem Village was organized Nov. 19th, 1689, with twenty-seven members, and Rev. Samuel Parris became the minister at the time of the organization. The record of these early years, so far as it is preserved, is in large part a record of contention between the different ministers and the people. A division occurred in the time of Mr. Bayley's ministry and was not healed for twenty-five years. The people, in this time, seem to have become habitually quarrelsome and the ministers who came to labor among them do not seem to have



FIRST CHURCH.

possessed any great wisdom for establishing peace and concord. Probably, too, the nature of the organization, which consisted of a parish with no church; so that everyone, however slight his interest, while he was taxed for its support, had also a voice in its management, contributing somewhat to the result. It is not surprising that, under such conditions, there should have arisen great differences and that these should have resulted in fierce contention and even in great bitterness of spirit.

With the organization of the church better things might have been expected, but they did not come at once. The quarrels of these early years seem only to have fanned the flame which finally broke out in all its fierceness in the times of the "witchcraft delusion" in 1692. The ministry of Mr. Parris ended in July, 1696. More than two years elapsed before another minister was settled. It was difficult to find a man willing to undertake the work, but the experience of waiting proved, apparently, a good thing for the church. Rev. Joseph Green was settled as parish minister, Nov. 10th, 1698. His call, had, however, been preceded by several occasions of fasting and prayer, when special days were set apart for this purpose; the effect of which had been to unite the people and make them more ready for the better things in store for them. The change came almost at once. It was the turning point in the life and service of the church. If the first twenty-five years may be characterized as years of contention and strife, it is pleasant to add that in the now two hundred years since Mr. Greene's induction to office there has not been another serious quarrel. The pastorates have been, with one exception, long; and the mutual relation between minister and people always a happy one. Mr. Green continued in service until his death on Nov. 26th, 1715. He sought to restore and maintain peace in the church and community after the unsettled condition before his coming. He was specially fitted to do this and the church prospered under his leadership. He also interested himself in matters of the general welfare

of the community. Among other things a school was established and a school house built in large measure by his instigation and through his efforts. He is buried in the Wadsworth cemetery. "Reckoning from the time he began his preaching about a year before his ordination, he completed the 18th year of his ministry upon the last Sabbath before his illness."

Rev. Peter Clark was called by the church to become its minister on Aug. 7th, 1716. He was ordained June 5th, 1717, though he began his regular preaching somewhat earlier than this. His ministry was an eminently successful one and covered the long period of fifty-one years. "Mr. Clark was a man very unlike his predecessor, and yet well fitted to serve the people among whom he came. He had a sharp and vigorous mind, with a taste for theological discussions. He has left numerous published discourses and essays, largely upon points of controversy, and amounting in all to several volumes. Mr. Clark died June 10th, 1768, and is buried in the Wadsworth cemetery, by the side of his wife, who died three years before him.

After a period of four years in which there was no settled minister, Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth was ordained Dec. 23d, 1772," almost exactly one hundred years after the first organization of "Salem Village." During this time the number of families in the parish had more than doubled. Dr. Wadsworth's ministry continued for more than fifty-three years, and until his death on Jan. 18th, 1826. He is described as "a man of fine personal appearance and with the bearing of a thorough gentleman of those days. If he had the weaknesses of a conservative temper he had also its strength. He was steady and judicious in his work. He did little that ever needed to be undone either by himself or by any one else." His ministry had a marked effect in moulding Christian character. He was buried in the cemetery which bears his name. It was under his ministry, in 1818, that the Sunday school was organized with Deacon Samuel Preston, superintendent. This has continued until the

present time without interruption, always rendering efficient service in the work of the church.

Rev. Milton P. Braman was ordained and settled April 12th, 1826 and remained in active service until March, 1861: thus completing nearly thirty-five years of service. Dr. Braman's name has become very closely identified with the Church because of his vigorous preaching. "He had marvellous power in the pulpit: there was his strength. His presentation of the great truths of the Gospel system were not only correct and clear, but they were powerful."

A number of his sermons, together with some of Dr. Wadsworth, have been gathered by Dr. Rice, into a volume which is now in the "Ministerial library," belonging to the Church. In 1832 the Ladies' Benevolent Society (then called the North Danvers Female Benevolent Society) was organized, with Mrs. Braman as President and Miss Susan Putnam as Secretary. Its object was the relief of the poor in supplying clothing but it has rendered valuable service in many particulars and still continues its work.

Rev. Charles B. Rice was installed over the Church, Sept. 2nd, 1863 and remained in service until Sept. 2nd, 1894, when he resigned to accept the position of Secretary of the newly organized "Board of Pastoral Supply." Dr. Rice's work in the Church, the community and the town is too recent to need comment here. He was a wise, careful and able leader and the Church continued its

helpful ministry during the thirty-one years of his term of service.

Rev. Curtis M. Geer was installed Jan. 31st, 1895 but resigned after a little more than two years, April 8th, 1897, to accept the position of Professor of History and Economics in Bates College, Lewiston, Me. Rev. Harry C. Adams, the present minister, was installed Sept. 22nd, 1897.

Nine Churches, at the least, have been established within the territory embraced by the original Salem Village Parish. There have been six meeting houses, besides a chapel built in 1835. The first built

in 1672, or soon after, gave place to a new one that was first used July 26th, 1702. The third house was built in 1786 and used through the winter though not finished until the following spring. This house was destroyed by fire Sept. 24th, 1805. The fourth, "The Brick Meeting house," was built in the summer of 1806, the corner stone having been laid on the 16th of May. In 1838, this house was judged to be unsafe, owing to a settling of the walls. It was therefore taken

down and a new house erected, which was dedicated Nov. 31st, 1839. This house was burned Jan. 28th, 1890, just after it had been thoroughly remodeled and refurnished. The present house of worship was dedicated Sept. 2, 1891.

The parish has, for the greater part of the time, from the very first, provided a house for its ministers. The present parsonage was purchased in 1834 and has since been used as a parsonage. It was built probably, with the exception of the



REV. HARRY C. ADAMS.

rear portion, within a period of not more than twenty years following 1734. The records of the parish, which in the early days were for the most part the only public records of the village, have been copied by the town for convenient reference and for preservation. The records of the Church have been rebound and put in a very enduring form, while retaining the original writing, by the new Emery process.

REV. HARRY C.
ADAMS.

Rev. Harry C. Adams was born in New Marlborough, Berkshire Co., May 27th, 1860. He graduated from South Berkshire Institute, New Marlborough in 1882, Williams College, Williamstown, in 1886 and Hartford Theological Seminary in 1889. Mr. Adams was ordained and settled over the Congregational Church in Turners Falls, Oct. 29th, 1889 and was its pastor for eight years. He was married to Miss Anne V. Dyer of Washington, Duchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 3d, 1889. Mr. Adams was installed over the First Church of Danvers, Sept. 22d, 1897.

Baptist Church.

The beginning of Baptist history in the town of Danvers goes back farther than the organizing of the present Baptist

Church at Danversport. We are told in Dr. Isaac Backus's History of the Baptists, that about the year 1730, Mr. James Bound, a Baptist, came from England and settled in Salem Village, now Danvers. For a time he was the only resident who held that belief, but at length a number of people came to hold the same views. These finally removed and formed a Baptist Society in the town of Sutton. Few Baptists, if any, were left, and nearly half a century passed before

the organizing of the Baptist Society in Danvers. This was organized during the Revolutionary War, Nov. 12, 1781. Its organization was due mainly to the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Foster, a native of Danvers, a son of Congregational parents, and a brother of Gen. Gideon Foster. On being converted to the Baptist faith, during his

college course, he often revisited his native town, preaching as opportunity came, until, with the spread of Baptist sentiments, the society was formed.

Besides standing for the principles commonly known as Baptist, this society proposed to pay no attention to "parish lines" or "boundaries of this nature fixed by man" and to compel no person to pay for the support of church or society, each one contributing freely according to his ability. Members came from the adjoining towns of Salem, Beverly, Wenham,



BAPTIST CHURCH.

and Middleton. After organization, committees were appointed to procure preaching and to attend to the providing of a meeting house. This house was finished and the pews sold in 1783. Dr. Benjamin Foster naturally became their first pastor, remaining for three years. He afterwards became pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York, and is said to be buried in the graveyard of that church.

After several years of irregularly supplied preaching, Rev. Thomas Green became pastor in 1793. It was during the first year of his pastorate that the society was constituted a church, with thirty-seven members. Israel Porter and Eleazer Wallis were chosen its first deacons.

During its more than a century of existence the church has had eighteen pastorates. One of the longest and most prosperous of these was that of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin (1802-1818). The membership was increased and the meeting-house enlarged. Dr. Chaplin was a great student of theology. He frequently had a dozen or more theological students studying with him. His attainments in theological learning were so notable that at length he was elected president of Maine Literary and Theological Institution, now Colby University.

Other pastors who should be mentioned either for length of service or special work accomplished are—Rev. James A. Boswell (1819-1820) during whose time a new Act of Incorporation, containing the names of seventy-five males was secured from the Massachusetts Legislature. Rev. Arthur Drinkwater (1821-1829). Rev. James Barnaby (1830-1832). Rev. John Holroyd, (1832-1837). Rev. John H. Avery, (1841-1843.) Rev. J. W. Eaton, (1843-1849.) Rev. A. W. Chaffin, (1850-1862). Rev. C. F. Holbrook, (1865-1870) and again a second pastorate from 1889-1898. Both pastorates were highly successful. The call to the second pastorate was one of entire unanimity and the pastoral relation was terminated only by the death of Mr. Holbrook, which brought a sense of personal loss to each one who came under his ministration. Between Mr. Holbrook's

two pastorates came those of Rev. Lucian Drury (1877-1883) and Rev. Gideon Cole (1884-1888). As has been stated the first meeting house was built in 1783. In 1829, during the pastorate of Mr. Drinkwater, the second house was built. This was totally destroyed by fire Sept. 6, 1847, Rev. J. W. Eaton, pastor. Although it was a time of general financial depression, pastor and people rallied to the occasion, and took immediate steps toward rebuilding. Oct. 10, 1848, the third and present house was dedicated, the organ now in use being presented at that time by Capt. Benjamin Porter. During the pastorate of Mr. Chaffin (1850-1862), Capt. Porter also built and presented to the society the parsonage, together with funds to care permanently for the same. Land was bought and a much needed chapel built while Rev. Gideon Cole had charge of the church. In 1898 the house itself was repaired and refitted and the parsonage furnished with modern improvements.

The Danvers Baptist Church is the oldest of the Salem Association of Baptist Churches, and at different times has given of her members to aid in constituting four other Baptist Churches, those of Beverly, First Salem, Wenham and Peabody. The churches at Lynn and Marblehead have also drawn largely upon her membership. In the year 1800, out of a membership of sixty, seventeen were dismissed to form the church at Beverly, but during Dr. Chaplin's pastorate the number was more than regained. Again in 1843, thirteen were dismissed to constitute the church in South Danvers, now Peabody. In spite of dismissals and losses from other causes, the church has enjoyed a steady, if not always rapid growth, until at the present time the membership, about 175, is the largest at any time in its history. In all about 700 persons have been enrolled as its members. Fifteen deacons have served the church, Deacon Charles H. Whipple, the present senior deacon, having held that office for nearly forty-five years.

Mention should be made of the centennial anniversary of the church celebrated in 1893. It is from the historical address

presented by Rev. C. F. Holbrook, at that time, that the facts here given are gleaned.

REV. C. S. NIGHTINGALE.

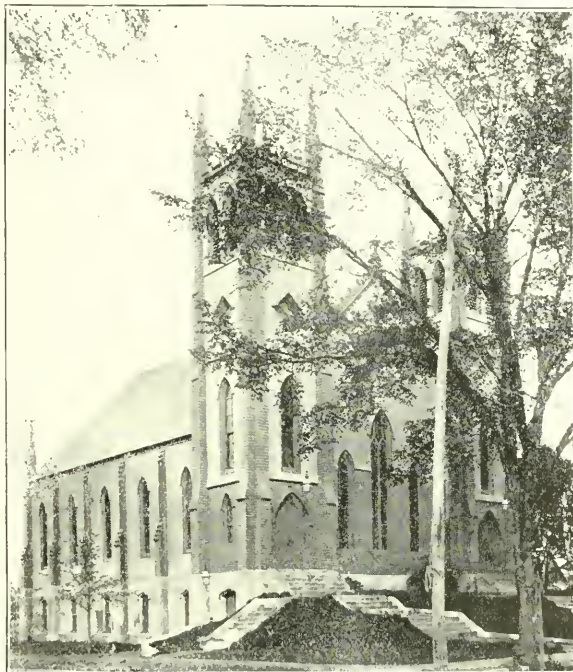
Rev. C. S. Nightingale, the present pastor of the Danvers Baptist Church, was born in West Eaton, N. Y. Later his father moved to Louisville, Ky., and here in the Louisville Male High School he fitted for college. In 1890 he entered Brown University and graduated in 1894. In the fall of the same year he entered Newton Theological Institution remaining for two years. During the first of these years, he served the Baptist church at South Var-mouth, Mass. He went to Northville, Michigan, in July, 1896, where he was ordained the following October. After remaining with the church at Northville one year, he returned to Newton, graduating from the Theological Institution in June, 1898, coming immediately to Danvers to begin work with the Baptist church.

First Universalist Society.

The First Universalist Society of Danvers, being the third religious society in the present town of Danvers, was organized April 22, 1815 under the title of the "First Universalist Society," although

there were believers much earlier, even in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, Deacon and Captain Edmund Putnam being the pioneer of the Universalist doctrine in 1785, when he withdrew from the First Church, where he had been a prominent man, and deacon of the Church for many years. When organized it consisted of nineteen members from Danvers, and four from Wenh-am, who declared themselves in their Constitution dissatisfied with "those systems of Divinity which have for their fun-

damental article the eternal misery of the greatest part of mankind." Its first meetings were held in the School House in District No. 3, (Putnamville) where seemed to be the stronghold of the new faith. Here preached Rev. Hosea Ballou, Charles Hudson, Rev. Walter Balfoar, Lemuel Willis and others. From 1830 to 1833 the Society held services



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

in the "Old Baptist Meeting House," at New Mills, and in 1833 it moved into its new house of worship, which house, greatly enlarged, is now the Catholic church, Danversport. In 1859 the Society built its present house of worship, which since then has been its religious home. Rev. Edson Reifsnider is the present pastor.

REV. EDSON REIFSNIDER.

Mr. Reifsnider is a native of Illinois,

the city of Aurora being his birthplace. His early education was received in Chicago to which city his parents removed when he was but an infant. After being for some years in the employment of a large wholesale house in Chicago he determined to enter the ministry, taking the regular theological course at Tufts College and graduating with the class of '98 in June of that year.

Maple Street Church. (Congregational.)

On the sixth day of March, 1844, a preliminary meeting was held of those favorable to the organization of a religious society on Danvers Plains. Nine days later application was made for a legal warrant calling a meeting of those who proposed to form such a society. This application was signed by Nathaniel Silvester, Moses J. Currier, Henry T. Ropes, Benjamin Henderson, Aaron Bateman and Gustavus Putnam. The society was duly organized on the twenty-fifth, and was called the "Third Orthodox Congregational Society of Danvers." Officers were chosen, arrangements made for securing a more suitable place of worship than the school-house where services had already been held, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for future preaching. Incorporation followed a year later, April 1, 1845.

Steps were next taken to purchase the lot of land now occupied by the Maple

Street Church, and to build upon it a basenient story of rough granite; upon which foundation was erected a structure of wood, which was dedicated Jan. 2, 1845. This building was seventy by fifty-two feet in area, and was surmounted by a spire rising to a height of 144 feet from the ground. Six years later it was destroyed by an incendiary fire, only the granite walls remaining, as the basis of a new structure which was erected without needless delay.

Meanwhile, on the fifth of December,

1844, the church itself was organized by a company of forty-two persons, all but two of whom had been members of the church at Danvers Centre. Until April 30, 1857, the name of the new organization was the Third Congregational church in Danvers, the term Maple Street Church being assumed at that date.

The first meeting looking to the organization of a church in distinction from the ecclesiastical society

already formed, was held July 24; the creed and covenant, substantially the same as now, were adopted Sept. 4; and the actual organization was effected Dec. 5, in the house of John A. Learoyd, one of the principle projectors of the enterprise. Thenceforward, the two bodies, Church and Society, acted together in matters of mutual interest. Among the earliest of these was the choice of a minister who should serve as the first pastor. Not until July, however, was a pastor se-



MAPLE STREET CHURCH. (CONGREGATIONAL.)

cured in the person of Rev. Richard Tolman, to whom was paid a salary of six hundred dollars, afterward raised to seven hundred, with three weeks' vacation. This first pastorate continued three years and two months, and was terminated by the resignation and dismissal of Mr. Tolman.

He was succeeded by Rev. James Fletcher, whose pastorate extended from June 20, 1849 to May 21, 1864; by Rev. William Carruthers, from April 18, 1866, to March 28, 1868; by Rev. James Brand, from Oct. 6, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1873; by Rev. Walter E. C. Wright, from Oct. 12, 1875, to Sept. 4, 1882; and by Rev. Edward C. Ewing, who was installed Nov. 1, 1883, and who is pastor at the time when this sketch is prepared.

Upon the organization of the church two of its members were chosen to serve as deacons: Frederick Howe and Samuel P. Fowler. This number was increased to three by the addition of John S. Learoyd, July 15, 1864; since which time the following persons have been elected as vacancies have occurred: Eben Peabody, Samuel P. Trask, Samuel L. Sawyer, and John S. Learoyd. The first of these has held the office since Dec. 5, 1875.

These members have successively served the church as its clerks with terms greatly varying in length: Benjamin S. Turner, Joseph S. Black, John S. Learoyd, Samuel P. Trask, Addison P. Learoyd, Edward C. Burbeck and John S. Learoyd, Jr.

Moses W. Putnam was the first superintendent of the Sunday School, followed in 1852 by Joseph S. Black, in 1855 by Nathaniel Hills, in 1865 by John S. Learoyd, in 1895 by George W. Fiske, and in 1898 by John S. Learoyd, who succeeds his honored father in each of the offices of deacon, clerk and superintendent. In 1885 a Society of Christian Endeavor was formed, and a few years later a Junior Endeavor Society. The former of these has a present membership of 130, and the latter of 76.



REV. E. C. EWING.

The history of this church has been characterized by several revivals of religion and consequent large accessions to its membership; notably in 1866, when eighty-two persons were received on confession of faith and seventeen by letter from other churches; and in 1895, when seventy-eight were received on confession, and twenty-two by letter. The original membership of forty-two has increased to one of three hundred eighty-two, besides the many who have removed

to other churches or have passed into the other world. The entire roll of members up to Jan. 1, 1899, contains seven hundred fifty-one names.

At the outset the Sunday School consisted of twelve teachers and one hundred fourteen pupils, with an average attendance of seventy-five. It now has a membership in its several departments (main, primary, kindergarten, and home) of 584, with 39 classes and an average attendance (aside from the home department) of 342.

The annual contributions of Maple Street Church to benevolent causes amount to over two thousand dollars in cash; and three of its members are engaged in the missionary work in China. Plainly it exists not for itself alone, but for humanity and for God.

REV. EDWARD C.
EWING.

Edward C. Ewing: Born in Walpole, N. H., Dec. 20, 1837. Spent boyhood and youth in various places, chiefly in that part of West Springfield which afterward became the city of Holyoke, Mass. Prepared for college at Northfield Institute; graduated from Amherst College in 1859; studied theology at Bangor and Princeton Seminaries, from each of which graduated in 1863. Pastor at Ashfield, Mass., three and a half years, at Enfield, Mass., fifteen years, and at Danvers since

Nov. 1, 1883. Married Mary L. Alvord of Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1863; rejoices in four adult sons, two of whom are missionaries in North China, one is professor in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and one engaged in business in Boston.

Annunciation Church. (Rom. Cath.)

The first Catholic service was held in Danvers, Nov. 1, 1854, at the house of Rev. Edward McKeigue. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Thomas N. Shahan of the church of the Immaculate Conception, Salem. Regular

services began soon to be held in Franklin Hall, and afterwards in a chapel which stood on the south side of High street, near the old cemetery. In 1859 the house



REV. T. E. POWER.



ANNUNCIATION CHURCH. (ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

first built by the Universalist Society was purchased; and after an occupancy of

several years, this building having been greatly enlarged and remodeled, was dedicated anew by the Right Rev. Bishop J. J. Williams of Boston, April 30, 1871. Previous to 1864 pastoral duties were performed by clergymen from Salem. From Oct. 13, of that year, Rev. Charles Ranoni had charge of this parish, and also of the Catholic parish at Marblehead, having his residence in Danvers. In 1872 he removed to Marblehead, the parishes being separated, and his place was taken by Rev. Fr. O'Reilly, who remained but a year. Rev. Patrick Joseph Halley was appointed to Danvers in April, 1873, and his pastorate extended to September, 1882; Rev. D. B. Kennedy's, from the last date to April, 1885, when the present pastor, Rev. Thomas E. Power, was appointed. The pastor's residence occupies a pleasant site overlooking the river. This is the largest parish in the town.

Calvary Church. (Episcopal.)

Mr. Joseph Adams of St. Peter's Church, Salem, having removed to Danvers (to the Branan House on Pine St.), was interested in founding a Parish; and there was a sufficient number of people from England and the Provinces, members of the Church of England, and of others who were devoted to the doctrines

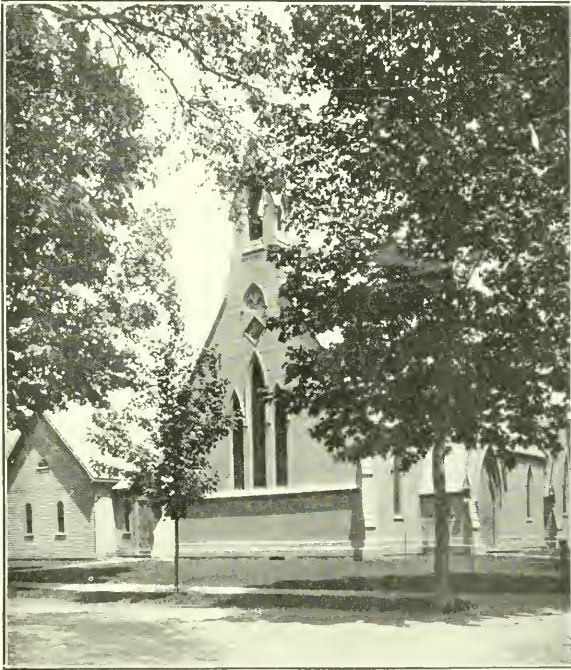
and rites of the Church to make a good beginning.

The first services were held in the hall of the bank building in the summer of 1857, by Rev. George Leeds, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Salem.

Early in 1858 the services were held by Rev. Edward Cowley for a few weeks. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert F. Chase, Rector of St. James' Church, Amesbury, who became the Rector of the Parish upon its organization, 14 April, 1858, and entered upon his duties 9 May.

The first wardens were Joseph Adams and John S. Pratt; vestry men, Charles H. Adams, Daniel J. Preston, Joseph G. Prentiss, Willard Howe, Eri Hayward.

Contributions having been received for building a Church, and a lot secured on the corner of Holten and Cherry streets, a building committee was appointed, viz., Joseph Adams, Edward D. Kim-



CALVARY CHURCH. (EPISCOPAL.)

ball, Jesse W. Snow, A. Proctor Perley, Charles H. Adams. The plans were furnished by Ryder & Fuller of Boston. The cornerstone was laid on Wednesday, 11 May, 1859, by Rt. Rev. Morton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts. Among the numerous documents placed in the stone were the following: Proceedings at the reception and dinner in honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London, by the citizens of the old town of Danvers, 6 October, 1856; annual report of the

trustees of the Peabody Institute : address of the Mayor of Salem upon the organization of the city government, 24 January, 1859 ; rules and orders of the City Council of the city of Salem ; copy of a sermon preached in London, A. D., 1773, before the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts ; a ms. sermon preached A. D., 1778 by Rt. Rev. Edward Bass, first Bishop of Massachusetts.

"Owing chiefly, under God, to the liberality of Edward D. Kimball and Joseph Adams, Esqrs. (who generously gave the land, sufficient for the Church and Rectory and a garden, and bore the greater part of the cost of the building), the church was erected, and on Friday, 25 May, 1860, consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., to the worship and service of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

The organ was given by Mr. Edward D. Kimball, the altar vessels, books, etc. by members of the parishes of St. Peter's and Grace, Salem, and St. James'. The bell was given by Mr. Adams, and used for the first time on the first Sunday in Advent, A. D., 1860. Mr. Adams also gave two hundred books for the library, for the use of the Rector.

A lot of land had been bequeathed in 1847 by Miss Collins, for the erection of a Church (Episcopal) ; but the location was thought undesirable, and the legacy was not claimed.

Mr. Kimball added to his other benefactions a bequest for the support of the

Rector, which was received in October, 1868.

Rev. Mr. Chase resigned in July, 1865. There is no record of the two years following. Rev. W. W. Silvester served the parish as reader (before his ordination) from the spring of 1867 till the fall of 1868. Rev. S. J. Evans became Rector in the spring of 1869, and remained until October, 1871. Rev. W. I. Magill was Rector from June, 1872, to August, 1877, and Rev. George Walker became Rector in November following, and also

of St. Paul's, Peabody, where he resided. He resigned in February, 1888. The Parish House was built in 1886. He was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Griffin (April, 1888—May, 1890), during whose rectorship the Church was thoroughly renovated.

Rev. J. W. Hyde became Rector in June, 1890. In the same year the Rectory was built in anticipation (with her consent) of a bequest by Mrs. Daniel J. Preston, who was one of the most active and efficient of the found-

ders and sustainers of the Parish. She died in October, 1894, and the Rectory stands as a memorial of her.

Unitarian Society.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Philip H. Wentworth of Roxbury purchased of Mr. Edward D. Kimball the Prince Nichols farm now owned by Mrs. Leopold Morse in the westerly part of the town upon Beaver Dam Brook, and to which he



REV. J. W. HYDE.

removed with his family, who were members of the Mount Pleasant Society in Roxbury, of which Rev. Dr. Alfred P. Putnam had been a former pastor. They attended the First Church in Salem until the following August, when they, like the occupants of the Farms in that vicinity, two hundred years before, thought it best to try and form or establish a church nearer and more convenient for them. So they with the Rev. Dr. Putnam, their former pastor, a son of Old Danvers, who was very much interested in the movement to establish a Unitarian Society in town, had it announced that Dr.

John C. Butler and Alfred Mackenzie were chosen a standing committee and Mr. Andrew Nichols clerk, and a sufficient sum of money was pledged to continue the services in the Town Hall on each succeeding Sunday and they were so continued until its chapel on High street was dedicated in 1871.

The Rev. Leonard J. Livermore, of Lexington, preached his first sermon to this Society on April 7, 1867, and under his administration the Society was duly organized on the 28th of the July following, just two years from the first service held in Town Hall. It was legally



UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Putnam would hold a service at Town Hall on Sunday, July 30th, 1865, which service was followed on every Sunday in August by a number of the most noted ministers in the denomination. On the last Sunday of the month a notice was given that all persons interested in the formation of a Unitarian Society are requested to meet at this Hall on Thursday evening next, August 31, 1865. Of the twenty-one persons who attended that meeting, ten have since deceased and six have removed from town. At that meeting, Messrs. Philip H. Wentworth,

organized as a religious society on December 2, 1867.

On Sunday, August 5, 1867, a committee was appointed to make arrangements with Rev. Mr. Livermore to officiate as pastor. At the annual meeting, January 4, 1869, the article to build a church or chapel upon the Society lot on High street at the corner of Porter street, which had been purchased at the auction sale of Capt. Eben Putnam's estate, was postponed.

On June 26, 1869, Messrs. Philip H. Wentworth, Charles T. Stickney and

Andrew Nichols were chosen a committee to erect a chapel on the above described lot when the subscriptions amounted to a certain sum. The ground was broken for the foundation in the spring of 1870, and the annual meeting January 2, 1871 was held in its parlors. The plans by Mr. Nichols with the elevation plans by Mr. Samuel F. Eveleth were adopted. The chapel was dedicated on Thursday, the 16th of March, 1871.

The pulpit was given by Alfred Fellows, the marble clock by the Mt. Pleasant Society of Roxbury, and a silver communion and christening service by the society in Brooklyn, N. Y., over which Rev. Dr. Putnam was settled.

On Sunday, March 19, the first service was held, at which some children of the society were christened.

At the annual meeting January 1, 1872 it was voted to install as its pastor the Rev. Leonard Jarvis Livermore, who had preached and labored there so successfully for over four years.

He accepted the same and was informally installed the 15th of March, 1872, and he very acceptably filled the office as pastor until his death on the 30th of May, 1886, which had been preceded by the death of Philip H. Wentworth.

The Rev. John Calvin Mitchell, who had been settled over the Orthodox Congregational Church at Wenham, was engaged to supply the pulpit for one year from the 1st of January, 1887, which was continued for another year. He was duly installed as pastor on Thursday, May 3d, 1888, which relationship continued for one year to May 1, 1889.

The Rev. Eugene DeNormandie of Sherborn was engaged to supply for one year from the 1st of May, 1890, which engagement was continued from year to year until he withdrew his connection April 1st, 1897.

Mr. Kenneth E. Evans of the Bangor Theological School was engaged for one year from the 1st of September, 1897, and was ordained on the 27th of October of that year, and on Sept. 1, 1898 was engaged for a further term.

The corporate name of the Society is

the Unitarian Congregational Society of Danvers, which was adopted at one of its early meetings, the name of the "First Unitarian Society of Danvers" being the name given to the Society at Peabody in 1825.

This Society is strictly a free church, all are welcome, there being no ownership of pews, and maintains its services by the voluntary subscriptions, and is free from debt.

Its officers at the present time are Calvin Putnam, H. B. Learnard, Charles Newhall, Mr. A. A. Legro and A. S. Kelley, Standing Committee; Wm. S. Grey, Charles Newhall and John Lummus, Trustees; P. T. Derby, Treasurer; Andrew Nichols, Clerk; and Wm. S. Grey, Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Sept., 1871, the late Rev. Albert Gould, pastor of the M. E. Church, Peabody, Mass., with four leading Methodists from Lynn, came to Danvers for the purpose of seeing if it was best to commence services under the auspices of the M. E. Church. The field was well surveyed. The part of the town called Tapleyville was the place where a church was most needed. The first service was held in Lincoln Hall, Tapleyville, Oct. 22, 1871, Rev. Mr. Gould preaching forenoon and afternoon. In December of this same year, Elias Hodge, a student of Boston University Theological School, became a permanent supply. In April of the following year a public meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of a new church. A building committee was appointed and subscription papers were at once put into circulation. Gilbert Tapley and his son Augustus headed the list with subscriptions of \$2,000 each, and all gave generously and according to their ability. The present location was selected and the land was given by G. A. Tapley. The corner stone was laid July 2, 1872, Bishop Gilbert Haven being present and making an address. The church was completed and dedicated Mar. 27, 1873, Rev. F. H. Newhall, D. D., then of Lynn, preach-

ing the dedicatory sermon on "the Christian's Inheritance." The cost of the church building was about \$15,000, with all but \$6,000 raised at time of dedication. The first superintendent of the Sunday School was Bro. O. D. Ham, and Mrs. Mary A. Cheney was chosen first president of the Ladies' Society.

In April, 1875, Bro. Hodges, having been with the church as pastor three years, the length of pastorate then allowed by the M. E. Church, was succeeded by the late Rev. R. H. Howard, under whose pastorate the church continued to flourish. Following Bro. Howard in 1877 came Rev. Garrett Beekman, during whose pastorate the debt of \$6,000 was paid. Rev. W. J. Hambleton came to this people Apr., 1880 and remained three years. During his pastorate great spiritual prosperity prevailed. Rev. W. M. Ayres was pastor for the succeeding three years. Peace and harmony prevailed during the pastorate of this saintly brother. Just before the close of Mr. Ayres' last year he was prostrated with nervous exhaustion and has never since been able to resume active service. He still lives among us and his presence is a benediction. The next shepherd appointed to this flock was the late Rev. Charles A. Merrill, whose ministrations to this and all charges he has served were seasons of refreshing from the Lord. The annual conference of 1888 sent Rev. J. H. Tompson to preside over this peo-

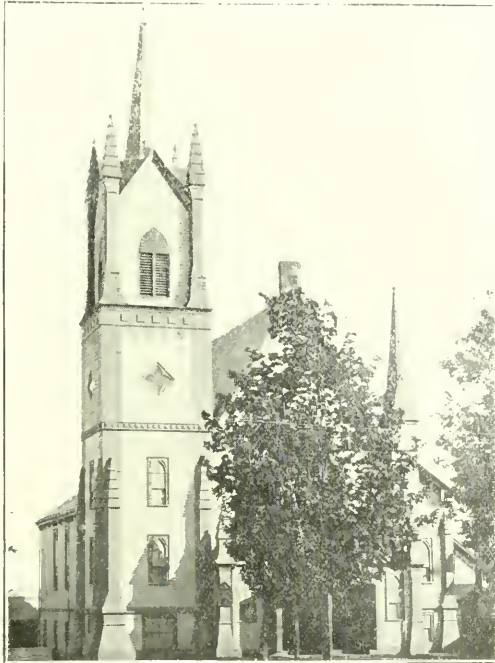
ple. It was during this pastorate that the church was remodeled and beautified without a dollar of indebtedness. It is due to Bros. H. J. Call and L. D. Crosby, to record that to them great honor should be given for the consummation of this work. It was during Rev. L. W. Adams' pastorate that, through the efforts of chorister A. W. Howe, a fine pipe organ was purchased and put in place in the church. During the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Lawford, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church was celebrated. Under this brother's

pastorate a good work was done. Rev. H. H. Paine came to this church Apr., 1897. Although Mr. Paine was over this church but one year, during this time plans were consummated for a new parsonage, and the present pastor, Rev. H. B. King, found a new and commodious house ready for his occupancy.

REV. HARRY B.
KING.

Rev. Harry B. King was born in Norfolk, England.

Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to London, where Mr. King's younger days were passed. In 1876 he came to this country, shortly after which he was converted. Mr. King lived in Boston for several years. Feeling a call to the ministry, after spending seven years in the following institutions, Kimball Union Academy, Dartmouth College and Boston University, he joined the New England Conference at Worcester, April, 1889. Since that time he has served the follow-



METHODIST CHURCH.

ing charges:—Belchertown, St. Luke's, Lynn, Warren, Mittineague and Tapleville. He was appointed Apr., 1898, to this last charge. Mr. King was married Jan. 15, 1890 to Miss S. Ella Hendrick of Chicopee, Mass. They have one daughter, Mabel E., about eight years of age.

Seventh Day Ad- ventist Church.

In the summer of 1877, Elder D. W. Canright pitched a large tent on the vacant lot near the corner of Maple and Hobart Sts., and after preaching nearly every evening for three months, on Dec. 11, he organized a church of about sixty members. In the fall of the same year, a church was built and it was dedicated in the spring of 1878. Regular services have been held weekly, present membership

about fifty. Sabbath school every Saturday at 11.15 A. M. Meeting 1.15 P. M.

Sunday evening meeting, 7 o'clock. Present officers, Elder, G. F. Fiske; Dea., W. H. Edwards; Supt., J. H. Tiney; Asst. Supt., E. R. Stone.

The keeping of Saturday as the Sabbath day serves as an especially distinguishing feature of this society, whose members are earnest, faithful and hopeful people. The organization has done much good in many directions, and although not among the larger societies, it is not without its influence in the morale of the town. Special preaching services are held from week to week, conducted by out of town speakers, when leading religious topics are dis-



REV. HARRY B. KING.



ADVENT CHAPEL.

cussed. The church building is on Putnam street, near Maple.

As a Community.

Many factors enter into the making of a community. The climate, the geographical conditions, the soil, the character

the community reenforce the work of the churches and the schools. The social life here will not tolerate immorality or iniquity in any form. The town regularly declares against license. Moral suasion



BERRY STREET.

of first settlement, the intellectual and moral trend, the activity and the pursuits of its people, and all that is in life, in fact, goes to determine what a community is and is to be. The origins of Danvers were

and the strong arm of the law join forces to accomplish the best results for society. The churches and the courts are equally active in sustaining the morale of the community.



CONANT STREET.

such as laid broad and deep the foundations for a good community. Nowhere are morality, law and order more respected than in Danvers. The homes of

RESIDENTIAL.

As a place of residence Danvers has many attractions. The location is a de-

lightful one, and its eligibility in this regard has had much to do with the development of its resources. The sanitary condition of the town is in the highest

tunities, her advantages as a manufacturing and distributing point, her wealth and intelligence, refinement and culture of her people, for public and private enterprises, and the thousand and one things that tend to make a town a desirable place of residence, are attracting the attention of people in other parts of the State, and, as a natural result, capital and business enterprise are coming to the town in considerable measure and helping to raise it to a deserved plane among the manufacturing centres of the State. Danvers has every-



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE O. STIMPSON.

degree creditable, and as a result the death-rate is low. Taxation is being reduced: the town has telegraph, telephone, and express services ample for all requirements, the lines of transportation insuring the lowest rates; and all these and other advantages combine to make living in Danvers cheaper, better, and more pleasant than in many other places of the same population, while there are generally opportunities for employment for skilled artisans and day laborers.

Then the town from her favorable situation, her advantageous surroundings, her commercial facilities, her business oppor-

thing to offer that can be desired, whether for private residence or the carrying on of manufacturing and commercial pursuits,



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE A. GUNN.

and its future is one of a most promising and hopeful character. The streets are wide, regular, and well shaded, while in all

parts of the town the residences are conspicuous for their neat and tasty appearance, most of them being surrounded by fine lawns, presenting an air of thrift and

CLIMATIC AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

No consideration is more essential to the continued prosperity and happiness of a community than health. Statistics prove that Danvers is one of the most healthful towns in the state. Its climate is pure and genial, the high temperature of summer being modified by its proximity to the ocean, while in winter the cold is not ordinarily excessive. The town is subject to no prevailing diseases, is well drained, and its sanitary condition is well regulated



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. FISKE.

comfort. The number of elegant and substantial mansions is surprisingly large for a town of this size, and indicative of wealth, refinement and cultivation of a high order. Aside from these, her rich and picturesque surroundings, her fine schools and churches, and, above all, her healthful location, make Danvers a very desirable place for permanent homes. Much activity is observable in the building of new residences. The work of the Improvement society in beautifying the town and establishing a public park is a matter of general knowledge and favorable comment.

by an efficient board of health. In comparison with other towns the percentage of mortality, 15.73 a thousand, is low.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. GEORGE.

The natural features of soil, climate and topography are conducive to health, and the natural drainage of the locality has

saved the tax-payer's pocket and preserved his health. With the introduction of the water works the necessary sewers followed to improve the sanitary system. A practical, well-built system of catch basins is found in the town. Public improvements and regulations are constantly lowering the mortality.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The latest report shows that the deaths for one year were, females, 107; males, 92. Births: females, 76; males 74. There were 74 marriages solemnized.

its character as the basis, the safe, the sure and the indestructible. Time, experience and statistics show conclusively that an investment in real estate is the most profitable known to finance. Real estate grows in value in proportion with the increase of commerce, of education and of manufactures.

Danvers is a town in which her citizens largely own their own homes. The building operations in Danvers during the past two or three years have been a matter of wonder; the large number of substantial and even expensive structures erected



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF MRS. LEOPOLD MORSE.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Ever since the establishment of the earliest American settlement in this country, each succeeding year has more fully demonstrated the fact that it is as much of a characteristic or inborn desire of most Americans to own real estate as it is characteristic of them to be independent, free citizens. "Real estate is the basis of all wealth," still holds good, and never was this so positive as at the present time. Real estate as a commodity for investment has long since conclusively demonstrated

during that period, including schools, residences, and the remodeling of the historic Berry Tavern, show an abundant measure of prosperity. There are at present many buildings under course of construction and projected and this fact speaks eloquently for the steady growth and great popularity of Danvers as a place in which to establish a home. There has been no fictitious and unnatural boom in prices of real estate here. Whatever increase in values has come, has been because of a legitimate demand for the property. Realty is in demand not only

for investment, but for homes for the people who buy. As an investment it is safe and sure, yielding a good percentage on the capital invested. It is a significant fact that outside capital thinks highly of

people who are here to reside, to own their homes and to be useful citizens. Those who own their homes do so from a desire to own and hold property that is constantly increasing in value. Danvers real



ESSEX BLOCK.

Danvers realty as security and that a large percentage of demands for Danvers real estate comes from people who want it for homes. The large amount of money on

estate has been a splendid and sure investment and it will continue to be so. The stability of the town's institutions, the class of men interested in it, the absence



NEW MAPLE STREET SCHOOLHOUSE.

deposit in the savings bank is indicative of the industry and thrift of the people. The majority of this money is the savings of wage earners. They are a class of people

of any inflation or boom in prices, the construction and purchase of homes for a permanent class of population, all argue in one direction—the stable and constant-

ly increasing value of realty. No boom in real estate is expected, or desired, in Danvers. There will continue to be a steady natural demand for property, created by the constant increase in population and the inflow of new residents.



HIGH SCHOOL—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools are provided with plenty of books and supplies, and an excellent corps of earnest, well trained teachers who are fully alive to the duties and responsibilities of their positions.

It seems to be the purpose of the citizens of Danvers to cherish their schools, to make them more efficient, and to let no policy of undue retrenchment nullify what has been accomplished, for they believe that the brain power, which it is the province of the teacher to impart to the young, is a source of great material prosperity. The general course of study has been broadened and strengthened by the introduction of nature lessons in connection with language and drawing.

Geography, history, music and literature are taught in a simple but systematic manner in all grades from Primary to High school by a proper correlation of these subjects with reading and spelling. Latin and Algebra have been introduced into

the Grammar school course. The result has been both a larger number of pupils to graduate from this department and larger classes to enter the High school. The High school course of study has been extended and strengthened greatly, especially in classical and scientific

lines. A practical laboratory for experimental work in chemistry and physics and electricity has been provided and equipped and has proved of inestimable benefit to the pupils in their studies. The spirit and tone of school life has been ris-



HIGH SCHOOL—PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

ing and improving gradually. Three new school buildings, accommodating one-third have recently been built, and another is being constructed. The High school occupies its new quarters in the remod-

eled town house. The history of Danvers records no equivalent improvement in the same period as that of the past two or three years. A new feature in school work has been introduced last year. A kindergarten school for children from three and a half to five years was started in the Danversport schoolhouse under the direction of the Danvers Women's Association and continued until the summer vacation. It was again opened in September and continued until Christmas, and has this spring been held in the Tapley schoolhouse. It was frequently visited by the committee, who were much pleased with the methods adopted in the training of the little folks and were gratified with the results attained. The outlook is most encouraging on account of the interest and enthusiasm

manifested by the people, the devotion and hearty co-operation prevailing among the teachers, and the unity and harmony which characterize every effort made to improve the schools and elevate the standards of instruction. Fostered as they are by a generous public, sustained by an enlightened sentiment, and assisted by the stimulating influence of a strong progres-

sive public spirit, there is no reason why the schools of Danvers should not take an advanced position among the best in the Commonwealth.

HERBERT E. WENTWORTH.

Herbert E. Wentworth is a graduate of the Bridgewater High and State Normal schools and has had an experience in grammar school work extending over a period of sixteen years. He was master of the Pond school, Braintree, for four years, afterward accepting the principalship of the Falls school, Attleboro, where he remained two years, coming from thence to Danvers as principal of the Tapley school. His work in connection with the school has been of a high order and has been eminently satisfactory to the school committee,

and the pupils have been commended for their excellent rendering of vocal music on Memorial Day and other public occasions. Mr. Wentworth has been unusually successful in his objective methods of teaching, and has displayed his ability to analyze, revise and adapt a study to the class he is teaching. He is the author of the text-book "Objective Lessons



HOLTEN HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Miss Glover,

Miss Campbell,

Principal Powers,

Miss Richmond,

Miss Herrick,

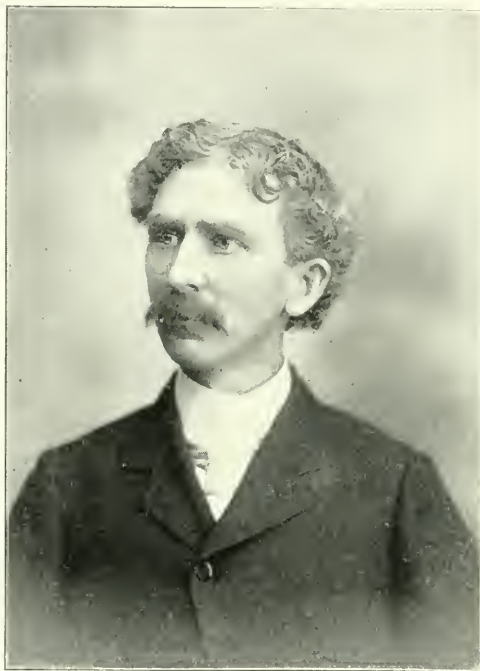
Miss Eaton.

in English," which he has recently copyrighted and expects to publish this year. Mr. Wentworth enjoys the confidence of his scholars and their parents. The Tapley school is sufficient proof of the capability of the teacher, and his efficiency in adapting the course of study to the various classes is the result of sound judgment and the experience gained in many years of grammar school work.

LEWIS W. SANBORN.

Lewis W. Sanborn, principal of the Danversport grammar school, was born in Unity, N. H., Jan. 20, 1847. In 1858 he moved to Claremont, N. H., and began his education in the

course for college at New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, in Tilton, N. H. While there he was assistant instructor in mathematics. His health became impaired and he was obliged to abandon study for a while, and when he resumed he did so in the role of a teacher, becoming principal of Tubbs Union Academy in Washington, N. H., in 1871. During his college preparatory course he taught, during winters, in Acworth, Newport and Claremont, N. H., and one winter in Vermont. He was superintendent of schools in Claremont, N. H., in 1871 and was re-elected in 1872. He soon resigned



PRINCIPAL H. E. WENTWORTH, TAPLEY SCHOOL.



TAPLEY SCHOOL.

public schools and academy in that place. He afterward attended the academy in New London, N. H., and finally took a

to accept the position of principal of the Danversport school, which he has held uninterruptedly for nearly twenty-eight

years. He is a conscientious and effective teacher, with exceptional ability to impart knowledge, and he seldom or never fails to graduate every pupil of his first class directly from his school into the High school. He is a conservative but exceedingly popular man. He has a wife and son.

Retail Trade.

No community of equal size in New England is more favored in the extent, variety and quality of its retail mercantile establishments than Danvers. Ev-



PRINCIPAL L. W. SANBORN, DANVERSPORT SCHOOL.

ery branch of trade is represented by an adequate number of dealers to furnish a salutary amount of competition. This competition is advantageous as a spur to the various merchants, not only to retail goods at favorable figures to the consumers, but as an incentive for the various dealers to outdo their competitors in variety and completeness of the stock of goods carried. It is true that most of the staple goods that can be found in the large trading centres may be found in Danvers stores upon



DANVERSPORT SCHOOLHOUSE.

fully as favorable terms. There is thus no legitimate excuse for the people to trade out of town. This spirit of patronizing and supporting home merchants finds a ready reciprocity in the tradesmen in the shape of the best in all lines of goods at the narrowest margins consistent with legitimate and reasonable living profits. Thus it happens that there is found in Danvers a class of merchants broad and liberal enough to co-operate for the general betterment of business conditions, a class of citizens wise enough to patronize the home merchants. The many advantages of trading in Danvers are so well known that people come from an ever increasing radius to barter, to sell their products and to buy their supplies. Thus Danvers is the central trading point of a much larger territory than the average town of the same size and importance. There is no perceptible reason why this pleasing condition of affairs should not continue, thus giving every assurance of steady, substantial growth and permanent prosperity.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

The growth of any community is greatly enhanced by the extent and liberal character of its transportation facilities. Few towns in the commonwealth are better provided with railroad facilities both for shipping and for passenger traffic than Danvers. The Boston & Maine R. R. affords an easy outlet and inlet to the town, there being nine passenger stations within the town limits. This road gives quick transportation to the various trade centres toward any point of the compass, twenty-one trains arriving and departing from Danvers daily. The Lynn & Boston

street railway, recently absorbed by the big syndicate, has an excellently equipped and managed electric road with a half hour service to the principal adjoining cities. The Postal and Western Union telegraph companies and the New England Telephone and Telegraph company maintain offices here and place Danvers in direct communication with the entire world. The American and other express companies are represented and do a general forwarding business.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

One object of this work is to bring to the attention of manufacturers and capitalists the many advantages Danvers offers either for the establishment of new

industries or the extension of those already in operation in other places. Among the intelligent and well meaning manufacturers and merchants of Danvers the spirit of public and commercial progress is strongly developed, and among



RESIDENCE OF L. W. SANBORN.

these that feeling of unity of thought and action so absolutely necessary to individual and collective welfare is most strikingly displayed. These representative men have always been alive to the fact that prosperity based upon commercial interests exclusively must of necessity be ephemeral and short-lived. They have actively and practically encouraged the location of manufacturing enterprises of all kinds, and will do so again. Every effort that is consistent with honest, progressive endeavor will be gladly and vigorously made. Let your enterprise be a good one and Danvers people will see that you receive every encouragement to locate here. The men we want to avail

themselves of the proffered advantages are those possessing thorough practical and technical knowledge of the business they propose to undertake and sufficient capital to establish and operate such business. To such men Danvers will extend a hearty welcome and they will have no difficulty in securing good factory sites and every facility for this purpose. Nowhere is there combined more of those elements which are so essential to the successful manufacture of goods of a varied character as in Danvers. The great system of the Boston and Maine R. R., converging in all directions, places Danvers in direct touch with the great commercial centres and markets of the country; this combined with the abundant supply of raw material and the large amount of capital lying ready to be invested in any legitimate enterprise having a reasonable prospect of success, all combine to make Danvers a desirable location for the establishment of industries. The close proximity to the large eastern cities and the lowness of the freight rates bring the cost of production down to the lowest possible figure and provide an excellent market for manufactured goods of every description. Our geographical position, the advantages of a commercial, financial and manufacturing centre already established, and a vast territory to supply, a good supply of skilled labor at very reasonable wages, leave nothing to be desired. Practically every class of goods can be successfully manufactured here to advantage and with a good profit to the manufacturer who does not have to pay an exorbitant sum annually for freight to far-distant markets. It will be to the advantage of all those seeking a location, whether for business or residential purposes, to come and look the field over and obtain further particulars of what inducements are offered before deciding upon a location. To the man or corporation looking for a new location for business, profession or manufacturing, Danvers presents a pleasing prospect. He sees here a diversity of industries, a variety in manufacturing, that insures progress and prosperity. Then, too, the prospective new comer observes that the manufactur-

ing interests of the town are in the right hands. They are owned and controlled principally by men interested in Danvers. They are interested in it, not only as the location of their business, but as the home of their families, as the centre of their ambitions. The manufacturers of this town are invariably men who have large property interests here and are therefore vitally concerned for the growth and future welfare of this place. This, then, gives Danvers a large advantage over those numerous manufacturing towns where the masters of industries live and are interested in other cities. Danvers, as a community, extends a cordiality of reception to new comers which has been a factor in increasing its growth.

MANUFACTURING.

Agriculture would seem to have been the primal industry which occupied Danvers's first settlers; but she unquestionably owes the growth of the past years to the introduction of manufactures. Though there may be prejudices against such branches of industry, and some have regarded manufacture as hostile to agriculture, we are persuaded there is no natural antagonism between the two. The manufacturer and the mechanic must subsist on the products of the soil, and their presence in an agricultural district not only creates a demand for the product of the farmer, but brings the market to his own door. The Danvers farmer, with his broad acres of grass and grain, not only finds a better market for his staples by the increase in population, but can dispose of his vegetables, fruits, and other produce for which there was formerly no local demand. The introduction of the shoe industry has, without doubt, tended towards the weal of the town, and placed it among the coming manufacturing centres. Nor is it strange that a town so well located as Danvers should invite capital to be invested in manufacturing. There are at present shoe, leather, brick, box, rubber and necktie, iron works and machine shops. establishments, numbering in all 105. Market gardening is also an important industry. These industries employ on an average of 1,113 persons, who receive in

wages of \$531,834 annually, an average of \$477.84 for each person. The capital invested in manufacturing amounts to \$899,105, and the yearly product is \$2,619,085. Every business man knows the full value of intelligent, educated, skilled workmen. Nowhere is this phase more propitious than here. The business of the town enjoys a steady growth, speaking well for the prudence and foresight of the capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and investors who are here engaged in mercantile pursuits. It is conceded by all that Danvers, as a manufacturing centre, has many great advantages, and her claims in this respect are becoming more fully recognized day by day. Fully alive to the fact that permanency of prosperity of any community lies in the possession of an abundance of manufacturing enterprises, the people of Danvers have of late years encouraged without stint the location here of industrial establishments. Adequate and valuable advantages are afforded for manufactories, transportation facilities are unexcelled, living is cheap, and rents are low. The board of selectmen will be glad to answer inquiries from manufacturers contemplating settling here and every inducement will be afforded.

Highway Department.

Residents of Danvers, who have for years enjoyed the beauties of the shady walks, elegant residences, and well-kept streets, appreciate to the fullest degree the picturesqueness and beauty of the town.

A leisurely walk through the streets of Danvers can not fail to cause pleasure. There are delightful drives extending in every direction, through some of the most beautiful and historic scenery in the country. Concrete sidewalks on the principal streets and macadamized roads are a feature of the town. The streets are wide, and at night are well lighted by electricity. Maple street is the principal business thoroughfare and there are several streets in the residential portion of the town where have been erected many elegant edifices, the homes of our well-to-do residents.

Electric Light Plant.



ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.

At the annual town meeting held in March, 1888, a committee consisting of N. L. Turner, T. J. Lynch, F. H. Caskin, S. C. Putnam and George Tapley was appointed to investigate and report on a street lighting system. The subject of electric lighting was carefully considered and the committee recommended that the town expend \$15,000 to erect and maintain an electric light plant of its own. The report was received favorably and the sum was appropriated, a committee consisting of N. L. Turner, J. F. Dale, C. P. Kerans, S. C. Putnam, T. J. Lynch, George Tapley and F. H. Caskin being appointed to expend the appropriation in installing the plant. The arc light system was decided upon and on August 2 a contract was entered into with the Brush Electric Co. for the steam and electric plant, and with W. C. Huff for the erection of the necessary buildings. On

Jan. 2, 1889, the plant was completed and on the same evening seventy-two arc lights were lighted. It soon became apparent that the plant would have to be considerably enlarged and the matter was brought up at each succeeding town meeting, but action was delayed until 1896, when George B. Sears, Esq., T. J. Lynch, C. N. Perley, J. E. Ropes and F. H. Cas-kin were appointed a committee to again consider the question, with the result that it was voted to appropriate \$11,000 and the same committee was directed to ex-pend same. Dec.

3, 1896, the plant was in operation, but even with these increased facilities the plant was found inadequate for the demands made upon it by reason of the ever increasing popularity of electricity as an illuminant. At a special meeting called in July, 1898, the superintendent asked for an appropriation of \$5,500 to again enlarge the plant and it was granted together with \$8,500 for arc lamps. On Dec. 14, the new two-phase alternator of 2,400 light capacity was started, designed to furnish both light and power. The plant is one of the best equipped in the state and is now self supporting. Danvers was the first town in the state to own its electric lighting plant and the success of the experiment has proven that it was an excellent and remunerative investment for the town. The demand for incandescent lights has far exceeded expectations, and there is now a movement to run the plant continuously for both light and power.

SUPT. TIMOTHY J. LYNCH.

Mr. Lynch was born and reared in Danvers, where he attended the public schools and subsequently entered the stitching room of a shoe shop to learn the business. Later he bought the shoe fitting business of M. Manning which he conducted until it was moved to larger factories when he bought the patent rights of a button hole machine. When the firm of Martin, Clapp & French was formed Mr. Lynch contracted with them to do

their fitting, buying part of the machinery, stock and fittings which he removed to their factory in Tapleyville in Sept. 1881. The following January the factory was devastated by fire and the business was moved to Lynn. Shortly afterward the general adoption of the Reese machine deteriorated the value of his patents and he retired from the business. Mr. Lynch has taken a deep and lasting interest in municipal affairs and has served on several important committees. In



SUPT. T. J. LYNCH.

1888, he was chairman of the committee appointed to consider the subject of street lighting, and also of the committee appointed to expend \$15,000 for an electric light plant. He was appointed superintendent of the electric light plant in 1890, and the same year was granted a patent on an arc lamp hanger which he had invented. Mr. Lynch was also chairman of the committee appointed in 1891 to consider the advisability of enlarging the electric light plant for domestic and commer-

cial purposes, and served on the committee of 1896 when the plant was enlarged. He acted as moderator of the special town meeting held in 1896. Mr. Lynch has been identified with various societies of Danvers and has been president of the C. T. A. Society; Chief Ranger, M. C. O. F., and Master Workman A. O. U. W. His services on the various committees, and as superintendent of the town's electric light plant have been eminently satisfactory and his wise counsel and mechanical ability have been beneficial factors in making the electric service a great and lasting success. He is now devoting his entire time to the plant, and is vastly increasing its efficiency.

the department is 89, consisting of one chief, four assistants and 84 call men. The apparatus consists of 5 wagons, 4 reels, 1 hook and ladder truck, 3 pungs, 5 three gallon and 2 six gallon Babcock extinguishers. The United States Fire Alarm system is in use, and there are about 30 alarm boxes and three or four steam whistles and bells connected with the department. There are 229 fire hydrants and the water supply is more than adequate for all requirements, the high pressure enabling a stream to be thrown with ease over the highest building without the aid of an engine. As a consequence there is not an engine in the department. Factories are supplied with



CENTRAL FIRE AND POLICE STATION.

Fire Department.

In the efficiency of the fire department lies a measure of safety for the town and its inhabitants which cannot afford to be overlooked by any municipality conducted upon modern ideas of safety for life and property. From the bucket and axe brigade of the settlers of earlier years to the horse-drawn hose wagons and aerial trucks of the present day is indeed an evolution; but as evolution in all things finite is an irrefragable law, so in this department of our own municipality has the spirit of progress kept pace with the requirements of the times. The department is under the control of a board consisting of five firewards. The number of firemen in

automatic sprinklers and other precautions against fire. The thorough efficiency of this department is a matter for congratulation, and under the present regime a minimum of danger by fire is assured.

At present there is a movement to consolidate the management of the fire, police and electric light departments, with the view of increasing the efficiency and reducing cost of maintenance. The assertion is made that one chief officer and two assistants with a selected force of firemen, and four of their number under fair salary to act as electric linemen and special police, could more effectively and cheaply conduct the three departments than is now done under separate heads. The matter is being considered.

Police Department.

The police force ordinarily consists of five constables, elected yearly, and a chief of police appointed annually by the board of selectmen. This force patrols the business and residential portions of the town and has been effective in protecting the property of citizens and maintaining order. Although the appointments are made upon a yearly basis, some members of the force enjoy a continued incumbency of office not observable under similar conditions in other towns. The latest report shows the number of arrests to be : males, 108 ; females, 12 ; minors, 11. The fines paid at the district court were forty-seven, aggregating \$578, and at the superior court, one of \$50. The aggregate imprisonment was nine years and four months, and one prisoner received a life sentence. There were only four and a half gallons of whiskey and sixty-two bottles of beer seized. The net cost of the force for the year was \$2,718.27.



CHIEF OF POLICE A. W. BACON.

Water Works.

The Water Works Department is under the control of a board of water commissioners consisting of three members, one of whom is elected annually for a term of three years. In 1876 the State Insane Hospital joined with the town of Danvers in the establishment of the present water works, the expense to be borne partly by the State and partly by

the town. Middleton and Swan's ponds at Middleton were selected as the source of supply, the water being of an exceptionally high quality. Owing to the elevation at which the Hospital stands, it became necessary to use high-pressure pumps to force the water into the reservoir on the summit of Hathorne hill, in close proximity to the Hospital. A large brick pumping station was erected at Middleton with two powerful engines capable of pumping 2,000,000 gallons of water daily. The state contributed

\$12,500 towards the expense, erected a reservoir on Hathorne hill with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, and agreed to pay the town in addition \$1,000 a year for twenty years for its water. This agreement expired in December, 1896 and has not been renewed, the matter now being in course of adjustment by a commission appointed by the Supreme Court. In 1897 the town erected the reservoir on Wills hill, Middleton, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. This reservoir has

proven a great success and has reduced the pressure on the force main from 80 to 60 pounds, which is a distinct advantage, as formerly such a large quantity of water was forced through so small a pipe that the main was necessarily affected by the throbbing of the pumps. Under the new conditions the coal has nearly twelve per cent. higher efficiency and twenty-five per cent. more water than formerly could be pumped in the same time. The latest report of the board of water com-



ENGINEER J. H. CURTIS.

missioners shows that 226,281,176 gallons of water were pumped during the year. There are 44 miles of service piping, and 1,700 families are supplied with water. The town is abundantly supplied with fire hydrants, 229 being distributed within its limits.

JAMES H. CURTIS.

James H. Curtis, who for the past fifteen years has been the engineer of the Danvers Water Works pumping station at Middleton, was born in Danvers, April 9, 1855, and graduated from the Holten High School. He learned the trade of a machinist and has been employed in that business and engineering all his life. His appointment as engineer of the water works was a fortunate selection of a worthy candidate and his duties have at all times been performed with faithfulness and competency. Fully realizing the importance of his position he has devoted his utmost skill and ability towards the improvement of the plant of which he

has charge and his thorough knowledge of his business has enabled him to utilize its capacity to the best advantage while reducing the cost of operation to a minimum. Mr. Curtis takes an active part in the affairs of the town where he resides and has acted as moderator of the Middleton town meetings. He was married Nov. 28, 1878 to Miss Elizabeth F. McEntee of Salem.

DAVID J. HARRIGAN, SUPERINTENDENT
OF PIPES.

David J. Harrigan, for many years superintendent of pipes of the Danvers Water Works, is able and conscientious and thoroughly fitted for the important position. He is in constant supervision of the extensive system, and his complete knowledge and experience make him a valuable officer.



SUPT. D. J. HARRIGAN.

Postoffice Department.

The first postoffice established in connection with the town of Danvers was at Danversport in 1828. Since then post-offices have been opened at Danvers, Tapleyville, Danvers Centre and Asylum Station, making five in all. That at Danvers is the most important in point of business transacted which amounts to about \$8,000 annually. Asylum Station comes next with about \$700, the other offices returning a somewhat smaller amount. For the past two or three years the question of free delivery has been urged by the citizens, but ineffectually, as it is a rule of the postoffice department that a city or town shall have at least a

office. With the free delivery system there would be at least two collections and two deliveries daily in all parts of the town, five carriers being employed. Charles N. Perley, postmaster at Danvers, is using his best endeavors to bring about this very desirable reform in postal regulations and it is hoped that the system of free delivery will soon be an accomplished fact under his able advocacy.

The Shoe Industry.

Over a century ago boots and shoes were made to supply the local trade, and were what was called "custom work." At the close of the Revolutionary War, as the country became more extended



THE G. A. TAPLEY FACTORY.

population of 10,000 or that \$10,000 worth of business shall be transacted. Danvers cannot meet the requirements of the department as regards population, but through the efforts of citizens has increased the business in the various offices so that if they were consolidated the returns would be much more than those required to give us a free delivery throughout the corporate limits of the town. The free delivery system has received some opposition from individuals residing in various parts of the town who appear to labor under a misapprehension concerning the benefits to be derived from such a system. At present mail matter must be called for at the post-

office and population more numerous, there sprang up a demand—in the then Southern States—for shoes of northern manufacture. They had previously been supplied by importation. The energy of our citizens soon led them to furnish goods for this market, and the making of boots and shoes soon became the principal industry of the town and gave employment to hundreds of persons. In the United States Census Report of 1810, Danvers is ranked among the towns most extensively engaged in this industry. In explanation of the want of increase and prosperity in this branch of business it may be stated that a large proportion of our manufacturers now have their sales-

rooms in Boston, while their goods are made in various towns in New England. The business would be nearly doubled if it were all brought here. But this would not be regarded as judicious management, since the kinds and styles are so various, and there are so many advantages in bringing similar classes together.

The largest shoe manufacturing firm in town is that of C. C. Farwell & Co. which gives employment to upward of 200 persons, and runs almost the entire year without shutting down. It is an old and important business now conducted by H. G. Farwell. Other local firms are G. A. Creighton & Son, Eaton & Armitage and several smaller concerns, in addition to those more fully described in following articles.

bers being men of integrity and honor in every dealing, standing high in the community. The products of the concern have become standard goods of their grade in the market on account of their excellent finish, durability and attractive appearance. The trade of the firm is derived from nearly every state in the Union and although the factory has a capacity of over one thousand pairs of shoes a day it has frequently been taxed to the utmost to keep pace with the demand and execute the orders promptly. Mr. Clapp came to Danvers when a young man, and has engaged in the shoe business ever since. He is a thoroughly experienced shoe manufacturer, being informed in every detail of the work. Mr. Tapley was



CLAPP & TAPLEY FACTORY.

Clapp & Tapley.

In 1885 Granville W. Clapp and Walter A. Tapley formed a partnership and began the manufacturing of women's, misses' and children's shoes in one of G. A. Tapley's factories at Tapleville. The mechanical equipments of the establishment are of the most perfect and complete character, and include all the most recent inventions in machinery for securing improved productions at minimum cost. The machinery is operated by steam-power and over one hundred persons are employed in the various departments of the business. The firm is one of the most reliable in the business, the mem-

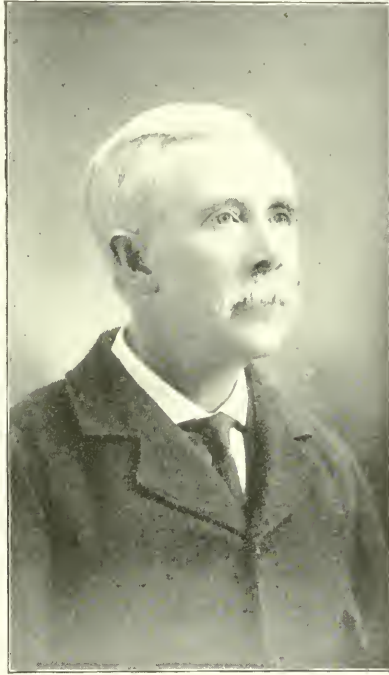
born in Danvers, graduating from the Holten High School and Comer's Business College, Boston. He has engaged in various commercial pursuits both here and in Boston and is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a member of Mosaic Lodge and of the Holten Royal Arch Chapter.

J. W. Tulloch.

This business was established in 1873 by James Tulloch, father of the present proprietor. Upon his death in 1877 the business was continued by J. W. Tulloch, who has succeeded in developing a trade which extends generally through the south and west, although a considerable

business is done in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. The factory is a commodious three-story building, fully equipped with all the latest improved machinery, tools and appliances known to the trade. From forty to fifty skilled operatives are employed who turn out annually 7,500 pairs of shoes. Mr. Tulloch manufactures fine machine sewed women's, misses' children's and little men's shoes, the latter being a specialty with this house. All goods are made up of the best materials, and are unsurpassed in their respective grades for finish, style, durability and workmanship. They are admirably adapted to the wants of first-class retailers and jobbers, and the large and annually increasing trade of

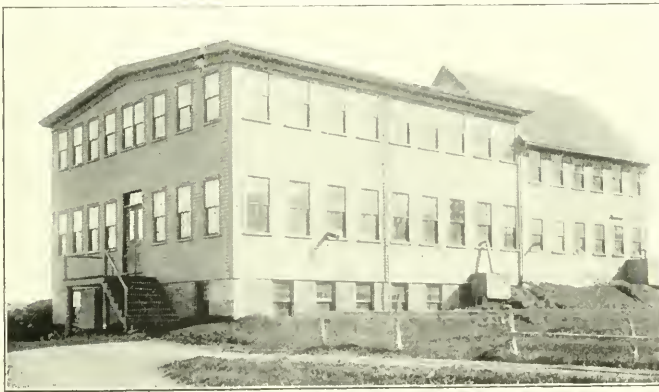
merits of the goods produced. Mr. Tulloch is a native of Danvers, and upon graduating from the Holten High School entered his father's shop to learn the business of shoe-making in which he has since continued.



J. W. TULLOCH.

Donovan & Shea.

The shoe manufacturing firm of Donovan & Shea had its inception in 1885, when Daniel J. Donovan and Thomas F. Shea commenced business in a factory on Maple street where they remained until two years ago, when the business had increased so much that they were obliged to seek more commodious premises. The present shop is located on Hobart street and is a three-story frame building well



TULLOCH'S FACTORY.

the house is ample evidence of the appreciation that has been accorded to the

equipped with all the most modern machinery and labor-saving devices known



DANIEL J. DONOVAN.

to the trade and well adapted to the requirements of the business. The firm manufacture women's and children's fine and medium grade shoes of which they turn out 2,000 cases annually. Only the best class of stock is used in the manufacture of the goods and fifty skilled shoeworkers are constantly employed. The facilities of the house for the prompt and satisfactory fulfilment of orders are absolutely unsurpassed, and the goods manufactured are suited to the requirements of the Boston and New York markets in which the house enjoys a large and permanent trade, obtained solely on the merits of its output. Mr. Donovan was born in South Boston, Dec. 20, 1861, receiving his education in the public schools of Salem and coming to Danvers in 1880. Mr. Shea is a native of Danvers and was educated in our public schools. Both the partners are expert and thoroughly experienced shoemakers and have been engaged in the shoe business since leaving school. They

are possessed of undoubted ability and experience and their success is assured.

The Danvers Insane Hospital.

Situated northwest of the settled part of the town, and about three miles from its business streets, stands the Danvers Insane Hospital, upon an abrupt eminence known as Hathorne hill. The summit of this hill is 240 feet above the sea level. The building, or group of buildings, is of brick, in Gothic style of architecture, and is an imposing landmark for miles around.

The hospital was built during a period when throughout the country state hospitals for the insane were being constructed massively, and were evidently intended to be imposing in appearance. Attention was given to producing architectural effect, but the time has undoubtedly passed when the State of Massachusetts will ever again build a hospital upon similar lines. The tendency now is to erect a substantial and plain structure for such purposes.



THOMAS F. SHEA.

The hospital buildings were begun about 1875, and were first ready for patients in the spring of 1878. At this time it was predicted by some that the hospital would never be filled, but within a few years, like all the other state hospitals, it became crowded, and since the Danvers hospital was built two other large hospitals for the insane have been built in this state—one at Westboro and the other at Medfield.

The Danvers Insane Hospital has had for its trustees several Danvers citizens. The late Charles P. Preston, for several years chairman of the board, the Hon. Augustus Mudge, the late Edward Hutchinson, and Wm. B. Sullivan, Esq., who

superintendent, the late Dr. Wm. B. Goldsmith, the late Dr. Wm. A. Gorton, more latterly superintendent of the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I., and Dr. Chas. W. Page, who has recently gone to Middletown, Conn., as the superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the insane. The present superintendent is Dr. Arthur H. Harrington. The corps of assistant physicians is Dr. H. H. Colburn, Dr. F. A. Ross, Dr. Wm. L. Worcester, Pathologist, and Dr. Mary Paulsell. The steward of the hospital for nearly ten years has been Mr. John N. Lacey. The hospital has altogether about 125 officers and employees.



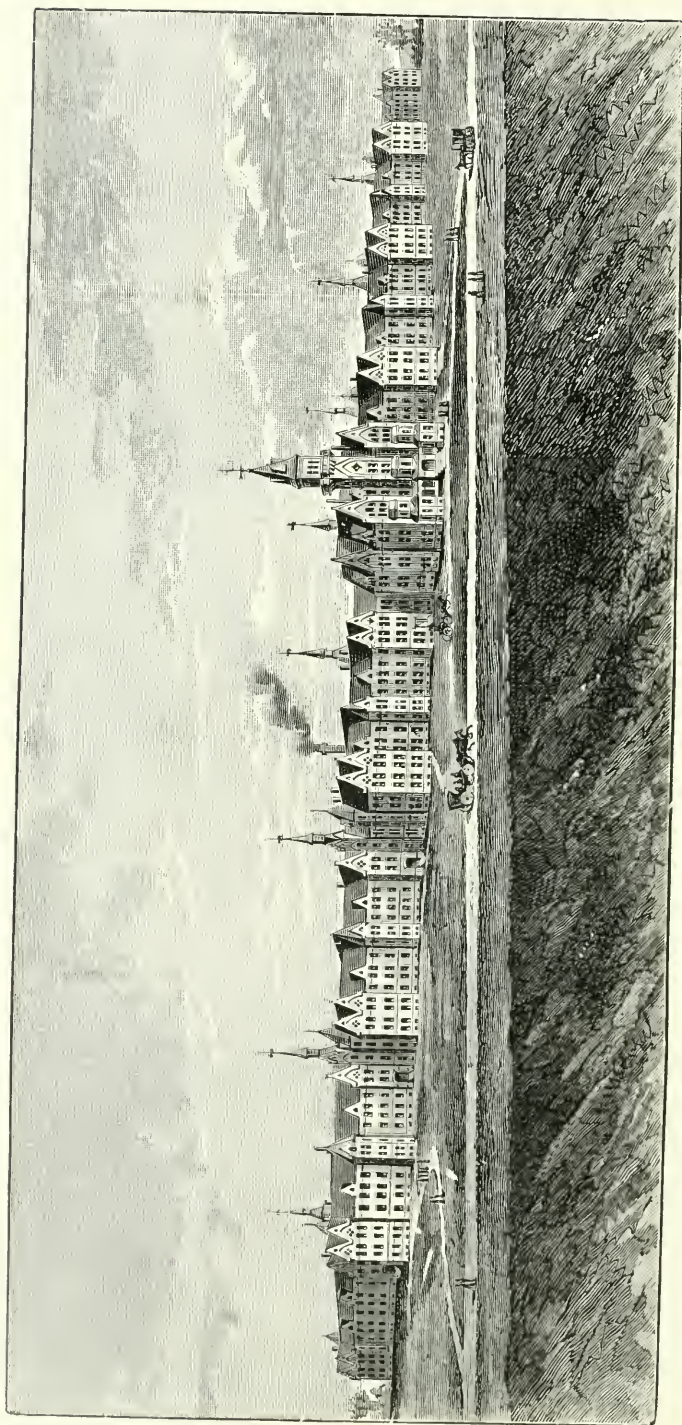
DONOVAN & SHEA FACTORY.

has recently completed the seven years term for which he was first appointed, and who has just received a re-appointment to the Board at the hands of his excellency, Roger Wolcott. The present chairman is the Hon. Samuel W. Hopkinson, of Haverhill, who has been officially connected with the institution since its opening. The five remaining members of the present board are Solon Bincroft, Esq., O. F. Rogers, Zina E. Stone, Mrs. Grace A. Oliver and Miss Florence Lyman.

The hospital has had for its superintendents Dr. Calvin S. May, Dr. Henry R. Stedman, who for one year was acting

Since the hospital was opened, nearly 9,500 patients have been treated.

The Danvers hospital has not been behind the most advanced institutions of the kind in the country in providing all practical means possible for intelligent treatment of insanity as a disease. A training school for nurses was established nine years ago. Lectures are given weekly by the medical staff, and there are recitations and practical demonstration of all that pertains to nursing the sick, clinical lectures, and from day to day the watchful eyes of the physicians are quick to see the needs of their patients and to direct their nurses how to provide for them.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT DANVERS.

Mechanical restraint has been used with less and less frequency for some years past, and in its place has arisen a greater amount of individual care. There has been also an almost total abolition of the use of hypnotics and drugs in the treatment of the insane. It is the universal testimony of physicians who have had years of experience with the insane, that there is less violence and excitement observed now than in former years, and this diminution has been attributed to the discontinuance of irritating restraints and depressing drugs. Among the more advanced methods of treating the acute forms of insanity is hydrotherapy. There is no drug that influences the circulation of the blood so effectively as the various

Nichols of Danvers, daughter of the late Dr. Nichols, giving the town two worthy representatives upon the board. Miss Nichols is in every way qualified for the position, and will prove an able and acceptable trustee. She is the newly elected president of the Danvers Women's Association.

The Iron Industry.

Nathan Read, a Harvard graduate who came to Danvers in 1798 was the originator of the iron industry in Danvers. He was the inventor of the first nail cutting machine and having purchased the water-power on Waters river established the Salem and Danvers Iron Works. Read was the first to apply steam-power



DANVERS IRON WORKS.

methods of using water. It is the clogged condition of the brain and of the eliminative organs brought about by the sluggish action of circulation that plays an important part often times in mental diseases. Apartments were laid out and an apparatus was installed at the Danvers Hospital about two years ago for this special work. Hydrotherapy is in daily use, and in certain instances, is producing marked effects in apparently producing speedy improvement.

Since the foregoing article was prepared the death of Mrs. Grace A. Oliver of the board of trustees has occurred, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment by Gov. Wolcott of Miss Mary W.

as a propelling agent to vessels and experimented successfully with a small boat propelled by steam paddle wheels on the pond beside his residence several years before Fulton's experiment on the Hudson. The iron foundry brought many iron workers to Danvers and it soon became an established industry. There were a nail-shop and an anchor-shop at that time and in the latter was forged the anchor of the "Essex" frigate. In 1858 John Silvester bought the Salem and Danvers Iron Works which are at present operated by his son Benjamin Silvester, and have the distinction of being one of the oldest concerns now in active operation in the county.

Masonry.

By universal consent Masonry is regarded as the first of all fraternal orders by reason of its age, the character of its teachings and the number and standing of its members. Its origin is known only from tradition but at the time of the first authentic record the organization was already ancient and had become strong and flourishing. It speaks well for the founders of the town that they brought with them the secrets of the royal craft and that almost at the very first the sound of the Master's gavel was heard in their midst.

were held than those necessary for the preservation of the charter. Upon the revival of Masonry the lodge continued to hold its meetings at South Danvers, now Peabody, and as there were at that time upwards of sixty brethren of the mystic tie residing in Danvers a petition for a warrant of dispensation for a lodge to be established in Danvers, under the name of Amity lodge, was signed by twenty-six of their number and in due time the warrant of dispensation, dated Sept. 28, 1863, was received. The brethren had leased the upper story of the Village Bank Building and carefully fitted and neatly furnished it, and having provided them-



MASONIC HALL.

A lodge was chartered May 1, 1778, to be located at Danvers, under the name of United States Lodge. The charter together with all the regalia and jewels were consumed by fire at the house of Richard Skidmore in 1805.

The next lodge established in the town was in 1808, under the name of Jordan Lodge. Its meetings were held for many years at Berry Tavern. During the anti-Masonic excitement which prevailed from 1825 to 1835, the furniture, jewels and regalia were removed to South Danvers, and for many years no other meetings

were held than those necessary for the preservation of the charter. Upon the revival of Masonry the lodge continued to hold its meetings at South Danvers, now Peabody, and as there were at that time upwards of sixty brethren of the mystic tie residing in Danvers a petition for a warrant of dispensation for a lodge to be established in Danvers, under the name of Amity lodge, was signed by twenty-six of their number and in due time the warrant of dispensation, dated Sept. 28, 1863, was received. The brethren had leased the upper story of the Village Bank Building and carefully fitted and neatly furnished it, and having provided them-

Holten Royal Arch Chapter was con-

stituted March 12, 1872, agreeably to the petition of a number of the companions, and regular convocations have since been held.

The selection of candidates in these lodges has always been governed by the ancient landmark which declares that it is the internal and not the external qualifications that recommend a man to Masons, and the wisdom of this course is justified by the high standing morally and socially of their members. Although none of the so-called higher bodies have ever been established in Danvers, many of the more enthusiastic craftsmen have not been content to stop with the Chapter, but have taken degrees in other places where these higher bodies exist.

Throughout its history the craft in Danvers has been careful in selecting its material and painstaking in working out the designs upon its trestle-board. To-day, with an earnest membership of skilful workers, its future bids fair to be even brighter than its past.

I. O. O. F.

In 1870 a petition was sent to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts praying that a lodge of Odd Fellows might be established in Danvers. A charter was granted, and on Sept. 13 of the same year, Danvers Lodge 153 was instituted. The charter members were:—Charles Tapley, J. W. Legro, L. E. Learoyd, Dr. L. Whiting, N. K. Cross, Dr. C. Houghton, A. W. Dudley, B. S. Moulton, A. W. Trask, of Essex Lodge, Salem; L. Ridley, Bass River Lodge, Beverly; J. M. Boyson, Quascacumquen Lodge, Ipswich. From its formation the lodge has been prosperous and is in good condition financially, having established an excellent fund.

Temperance.

It is a matter of history and a notorious fact that the early settlers of Danvers were much addicted to the use of rum and other beverages of an intoxicating nature. The use and abuse of rum, was, however, in those days generally prevalent and it is

to be presumed that the people of Danvers were not any worse than their neighbors in this respect; but early in the history of the town we find many warm and sincere advocates of temperance, who by precept and example did their utmost to stamp out a practice which, it is conceded, exercised a debauching effect upon the townspeople. The result was the formation, in 1812, of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance—the first society of the kind of which we have any knowledge. This was followed, in 1815, by the Danvers Moral Society which adopted vigorous measures for the suppression of the use of ardent spirits. Fifteen years later there was a general uprising in favor of temperance and, in 1833, Daniel Richards established a temperance store—an innovation in those days but nevertheless it proved highly successful and was the means of causing other merchants to follow the example thus set with the result that the sale of liquor was materially restricted. Numerous temperance societies and organizations have sprung up from time to time since then and have propagated the doctrine of temperance with varying success, and at the present time Danvers people are not in any danger of lapsing in intemperance for want of societies to teach them the error of their ways.

Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

The temperance movement among the Catholic people of Danvers can be traced to the visit of Rev. Theobald Mathew to Salem in 1849. For twenty-one years following this visit the temperance movement gained many followers, but no permanent organization was effected until Nov. 19, 1871, when in the church basement, under the direct supervision of Rev. Charles Rainoni, the Catholic Total Abstinence Society was perfected as an organization with the assistance of James Fallon, Deputy of the Massachusetts State Temperance Union, and some other prominent members of the Young Men's Temperance Society of Salem. Here the Society held its first three meetings under the leadership of Daniel A. Caskin, who

had been elected its first president. The society was founded for the purposes of helping the Catholic people of the town to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, to create better moral conditions throughout the community, to render assistance to those already addicted to the use of liquor and to support a place where the members could meet collectively and act as they thought best for the benefit of the society. On Nov. 12, 1880, it was decided to purchase the building formerly known as the Bell building, from the Danvers Savings Bank. In this building the society has a well appointed hall, for meetings, dancing and entertainments, on the upper floor, one for gymnasium and supper purposes on the middle floor and a basement suitable for general purposes. Since the building debt has been removed the society has made a special endeavor to offer inducements to the Catholic young men of the town to join the organization and has placed at the disposal of members excellently equipped rooms with piano, pool-table, card-tables and all other conveniences for modern amusement. The society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, July 26, 1887, believing that such a course would prove beneficial in the time to follow. This society was a member of the Massachusetts State Union until it disbanded in 1876, when it assisted in the formation of the Essex County Catholic Total Abstinence Union, being one of the largest factors in its formation and the fourth oldest society in the Union.

Literary Societies.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to

mention two societies of the past which no doubt are still remembered by our older citizens. The first was called the North Danvers Lyceum (this was before the division of the town gave us the name of Danvers.) The meetings were sometimes held in the hall of the old tavern then standing on the site of the present hotel, and the hall was a portion of the grand old Tory mansion which was moved down from Folly Hill nearly one hundred years ago. There was a library connected with this Lyceum which was afterwards distributed among the members. There was also, about sixty years ago, a Library Association formed under the name of the Holten Circulating Library which lived about five years, when the books were distributed among the shareholders. Various literary organizations now exist in town.



CAPT. A. P. CHASE.

Co. K, Eighth Regt., M. V. M.

The Danvers Light Infantry, officially known as Co. K, Eighth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was organized March 25, 1891, to take the place of Co. K (Mechanic Light Infantry) of Salem.

The preliminary work was done by F. Pierce Tebbetts and John T. Carroll. The company consisting of 48 recruits was mustered in at the old Berry tavern, March 25, 1891, by Col. J. Albert Mills of Newburyport. Lieut. George N. B. Cousins of Co. I, Lynn, was detailed to command the company until an election could be held. The first drills were held in Town hall.

On April 7, 1891, Frank C. Damon was elected captain; F. Pierce Tebbetts, first lieutenant, and Fred U. French, second lieutenant. The following April,

Lieut. Tebbetts resigned, Lieut. French was promoted to fill the vacancy and Sergt. A. P. Chase was elected second lieutenant.

The company moved into the present armory on Maple street, Aug. 26, 1891. The annual fall field day of the regiment was held in Danvers, Sept. 30, 1891. The memorable battle of the brick-yard was fought on that day, near the old trotting park. The day was brought to a close by a dinner to the entire regiment in Town hall, furnished by the citizens, followed by a dress parade in the Berry field.

April, 1894, Lieut. F. U. French resigned, Lieut. Chase was promoted to fill the vacancy and Sergt. H. W. French was elected second lieutenant.

Early in the spring of 1894 Capt. Damon organized a rifle team which won the regimental trophy in 1894 and '95, losing it by three points in 1896. At the state shoot at Walnut hill in '94, Private G. F. Draper and in '95, Capt. Damon, became distinguished marksmen.

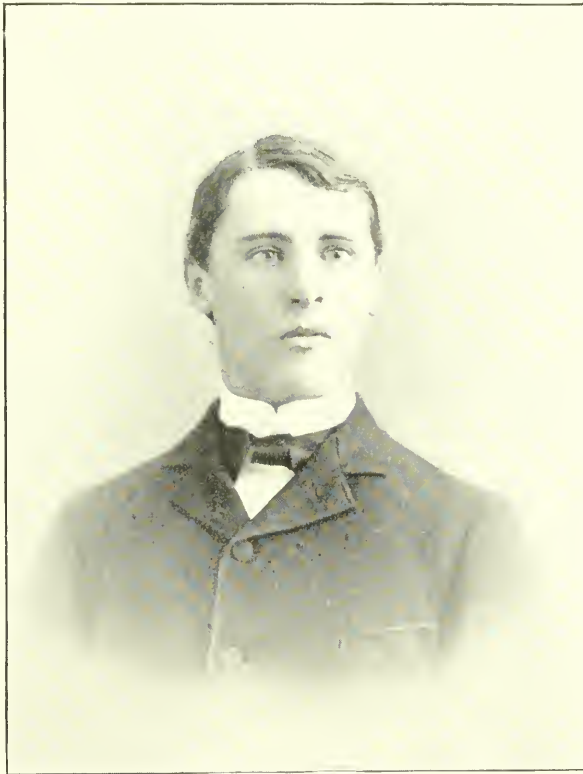
In May, 1896, Capt. Damon was detached to command the Southern battalion of the regiment and on Oct. 3, 1896, was elected Major. Lieut. A. P. Chase was elected captain, Lieut. F. W. French, first lieutenant and Corp. F. L. Estey of Middleton, second lieutenant on Oct. 19,

1896. Capt. Chase was discharged on recommendation of the examining board Oct. 29, 1896. The lieutenants were assigned to duty, Lieut. French being in command of the company.

In May, 1897, A. P. Chase (who had re-enlisted in the company as a private, Oct. 31, 1896) was again elected captain and this time assigned to duty.

At the call for volunteers for service in the Spanish-American war, the company responded promptly and on April 28 was

quickly recruited to the war footing of 74 men. On May 5, the company, with the foregoing officers with the exception of Lieut. F. L. Estey, who at the time was sick, left Danvers for South Framingham, the rendezvous of the regiment. May 11, 1898, the company was mustered into the United States service by Lieut. E. M. Weaver, U. S. A., with the following officers: A. Preston



LATE SPENCER S. HOBBS.

Chase, captain; Henry W. French, first lieutenant; Stephen N. Bond, of Boston, second lieutenant. The company was then known as Co. K, Eighth Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers.

May 16, 1898, the regiment left for Chickamauga Park, Ga., arriving on the evening of May 19. The command bivouaced on Lytle hill, a spur of Missionary ridge, and the next morning proceeded to permanent camp on the Alexander Bridge road.

The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps and participated in all the reviews held at Chickamauga Park.

During the month of August Lieut. French tendered his resignation to take effect Sept. 1. The regiment broke camp Aug. 23, 1898 and marched to Rossville, a distance of seven miles, and proceeded by rail to Lexington, Ky., making camp, Aug. 24, 1898. Soon after arriving Lieut. French left for home. Sept. 15, 1898, Lieut. Bond was promoted to first lieutenant, vice French, resigned, and First Sergt. David F. Whittier of Co. F, Haverhill, was made second lieutenant, Sept. 16. Lieut. Bond resigned and was discharged Oct. 28, 1898.

The command left Lexington, Nov. 10, 1898 and proceeded by rail to Americus, Ga., arriving there Nov. 12, 1898, and went into permanent camp.

Second Lieut. David E. Jewell of Co. F, Haverhill, was appointed and commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to Co. K, vice Bond resigned, Dec. 16, 1898. Jan. 8, 1899 the command broke camp and proceeded by rail to Savannah, Ga., and boarded the transport Michigan, sailing for Matanzas, Cuba, Sunday, Jan. 10 and arriving at Matanzas, Jan. 13. The command disembarked and pitched shelter tents, remaining in the same until a permanent camp was pitched in the rear of Fort San Severeno. The regiment acted as escort to Gen. Gomez and Secretary of War Alger upon their visit to Matanzas. The company was on provost guard duty in the city of Matanzas for two weeks, being quartered in Santa Christina barracks.

The regiment left Matanzas for Boston on the transport Meade April 4, 1899, arriving in Boston, Sunday, April 9, 1899. After a review by Gov. Wolcott it proceeded to the South armory, where it was to be quartered pending the muster out of the regiment.

The company came to Danvers on a special train Sunday, April 9, arriving at 9 P. M., and was given a tremendous ovation. On Tuesday, April 11, the company was entertained by the town. The company, escorted by Ward Post 90, G.

A. R., school children and a mounted escort, proceeded through the principal streets of the town and was banqueted in the armory.

The company reported back for duty in Boston the following day and April 20 was furloughed to report again April 28, when the regiment was mustered out of the service at the South armory by Capt. E. M. Weaver.

The following changes occurred in the company during its year of service: Five men were discharged for disability and eight by order. Four were transferred, one deserted and one died.

On Aug. 19, 1898, a gloom was cast over the company by the death of Musician Spencer S. Hobbs, who died at the Third Division Hospital, First Army Corps. A young man, an ideal soldier, a favorite with all, who at the call of his country offered himself and sacrificed his life upon its altar. He died at his post of duty, beloved by all. He was buried at Danvers.

He lives! In all the past

He lives; nor to the last,

Of seeing him again will I despair.

In dreams I see him now,

And on his angel brow,

I see it written: Thou shalt

See him *there*!

Improved Order of Red Men.

This order, which numbers about 200,000 in the country, and which ranks fourth in numerical strength among the social fraternities, is represented in Danvers by two tribes and two councils. The organization bases its claims to favor on the fact that it is the lineal descendant of the earlier patriotic societies which flourished along the coast from New England to the Carolinas before the Revolution, and in which was nursed and concealed the purpose to free the colonies from British rule. It is also the only association of strength which makes any organized effort to collect and preserve the traditions, customs, and virtues of the aborigines of this continent. The tribes are composed of men only, while the councils admit both sexes. There are about 350 members of the order in the

town, and the tribes and councils are each in a very flourishing condition.

AGAWAM TRIBE NO. 5.

This is next to the oldest Tribe in New England, and has long been influential locally and nationally. It was instituted on the 24th of February, 1875. Its meetings are held in its own hall, Red Men's Hall, in Tapleyville, every Thursday evening. Walter A. Sillars is its Chief of Records.

WAUKEWAN TRIBE NO. 16.

This Tribe was instituted on March 1st, 1886, and holds its meetings in Carroll's hall on the second and fourth Tuesdays in the month. At one time it was the largest country Tribe in New England. John J. Macauley is the Chief of Records.

WENONAH COUNCIL, NO. 2.

This Council was the third one instituted in the United States, the date of institution being March 23d, 1887. In its early history it was for a long while the largest Council in the country. The Keeper of Records is Sarah E. Baker. Its meetings are held in Red Men's Hall, Tapleyville, every Tuesday evening.

NEOSKALETA COUNCIL NO. 31.

Was instituted February 21st, 1890. Its meetings are held alternately in the homes of its members on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The Keeper of Records is Sarah E. Whitney.

The Soldiers' Monument.

Shortly after the close of the war, measures were taken for the erection of a monument in honor of those who gave their lives in the contest. At the annual town meeting in March, 1868, a committee was appointed to have the matter in charge, consisting of the following persons: William Dodge, Jr., E. T. Waldron, J. F. Bly, William R. Putnam, Dean Kimball, Timothy Hawkes, George Andrews, Rufus Putnam, S. P. Cummings, Simeon Putnam, Henry A. Perkins, Josiah Ross, Edwin Mudge, and Daniel P. Pope. Nearly \$3,000 was raised by subscription, of which sum Mr. Edwin Mudge gave

nearly half, contributing to this purpose two years' salary as representative of the town in the Legislature. The town added a somewhat larger amount, making, in all, \$6,298.20. The monument stands in front of the Town house. It is of Hallowell granite, thirty-three and one-quarter feet high, and seven and three-quarters feet square at the base. It bears upon its front the inscription:—"1870, Erected by the citizens of Danvers, in memory of those who died in defence of their country during the war of the Rebellion, 1861-65." On the other sides are cut the names of ninety-five persons who died on the field of battle, or by sickness brought on in the war. The list begins with the names of Major Wallace A. Putnam and Lieut. James Hill. The monument itself is a beautiful and appropriate structure. It was dedicated with befitting ceremonies, Nov. 30, 1870.

Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic is composed of soldiers who served during the war of the Rebellion, representing all branches of the service, and nearly every battle-field of the war. "Ward Post 90, G. A. R.," was so designated in honor of the Ward brothers, Angus and William, who lost their lives in the service. Its object is for rendering aid to needy or distressed comrades, the relief of families of deceased soldiers, and the mutual benefit of all its members. It was organized June 8, 1869. Its sources of income are from its initiation fees, dues and voluntary contributions of its members and the liberal support of citizens of the town to all entertainments arranged for that purpose. The Post is now in a flourishing condition and is a worthy medium of dispensing "that charity which vaunteth not itself nor is unseemly." It has dispensed many thousands of dollars, and is one of the most deserving and greatest appreciated organizations in town.

Danvers Historical Society.

The Danvers Historical Society was organized in 1889 and incorporated in 1893.

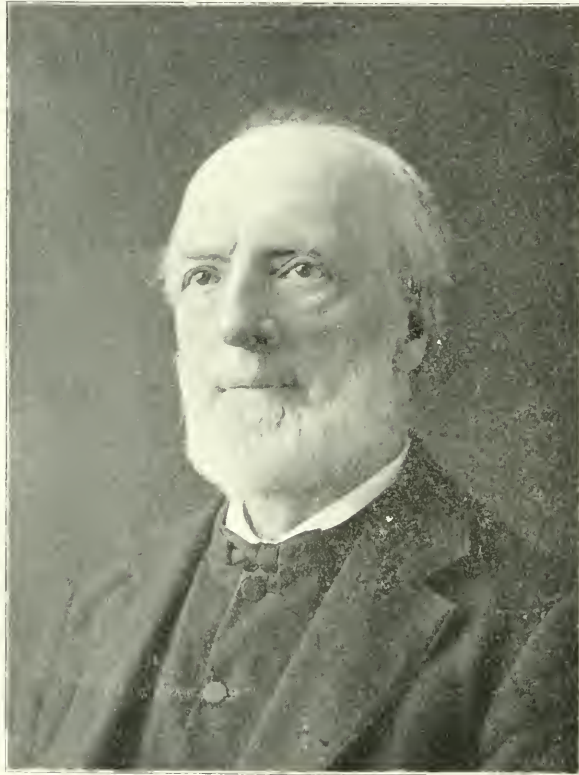
The original meeting which led to the establishment of the Danvers Historical Society was held at the house of Mr. John R. Langley, on Sylvan street, on Monday evening, July 29th, 1889, thirty-three ladies and gentlemen being present. Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., was chosen chairman, and Ezra D. Hines, Esq., secretary. A committee, then appointed for the purpose, reported, at a second meeting held in the room of the Danvers Women's Association on Maple street, on the 9th of the next month of September, a form of Constitution and By-Laws, which before adjournment was unanimously adopted and received many signatures. A week later, Sept. 16th, a meeting was held for the choice of officers for the ensuing year and the membership was

increased to the number of fifty. The officers elected were—for President, Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D. D.; Vice President, Hon. Alden P. White; Secretary, Ezra D. Hines; Treasurer, Dudley A. Massey; Librarian, George Tapley; Curator, Miss Sarah E. Hunt; Directors, Hon. Augustus Mudge, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, Gilbert A. Tapley, Andrew Nichols, Dr. Warren Porter, Rev. Charles B. Rice,

John S. Learoyd, Anne L. Page, and Charles H. Preston. For its future collections and its various uses, the Society, a few weeks afterward, hired a commodious room in the National Bank building of the town, which it continued to occupy as its headquarters until Thanksgiving Day of 1897, when the edifice took fire and was so damaged in consequence that it was necessary to seek other accommo-

dations. Fortunately a convenient and fine suite of apartments, in Perry's block, in the immediate vicinity, was found to be at once available, and here the scattered treasures of the Society were soon brought and placed in attractive array,—all of them, through the energy and care of both members and non-members in the time of danger, having been wonderfully saved and

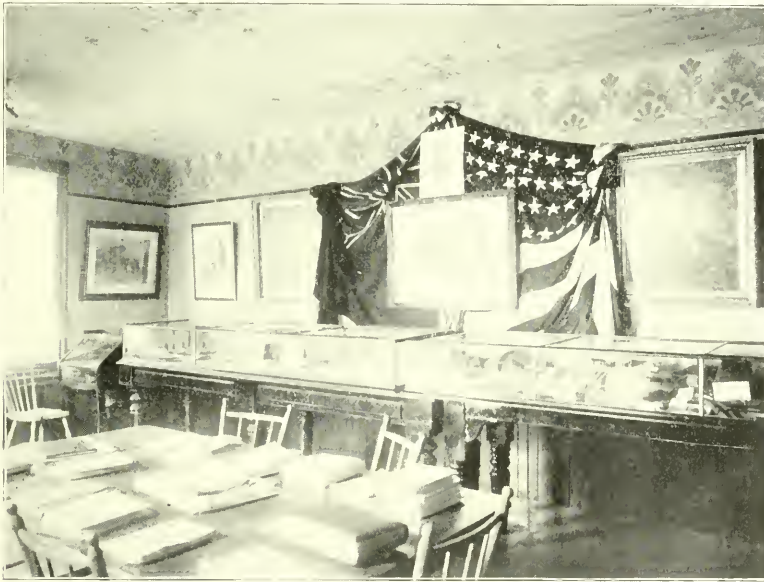
faithfully protected. Since the fire, as before it, there has been a steady gain of members, who now number nearly two hundred; and also a steady flow of generous gifts into the four rooms, from near and far. The walls are hung with divers flags and maps, and with about one hundred framed portraits or other pictures, large and small; while in cases or on shelves along the sides, or elsewhere, are



REV. A. P. PUTNAM, D. D.
President of Danvers Historical Society.

three or four thousand books, pamphlets and other publications, and several thousand articles of much interest besides, consisting of valuable papers, diaries, manuscripts and autographs; coins, scrip, seals, badges and medals; swords, guns, shot, canteens, military costumes and other mementos of the wars; Indian relics, household utensils, pieces of ancient furniture, curious textiles, rare china and heirlooms from the old homes; botanical and mineralogical specimens, objects of natural history, and additional things of great quantity and variety. All are in-

O., Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, and the late Rev. Dr. George W. Porter of Lexington; pictures of the "Battle of Bunker Hill" and the "Death of Montgomery" from Trumbull, the First International Exhibition at London, and War and Union Pacific Railroad scenes at the far west, with a copy of the Lexington "Dawn of Liberty" framed with wood from the "Old Belfry," photographs of old homes of the Porters and other ancient landmarks of Danvers, and small mirrors that once belonged to Governor Endicott and General Putnam, a banner of the Fremont Cam-



HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOM.

structive and are helpful to a study of the past, its events, its famous men, the fathers and mothers, their thought, manners, customs, habits, circumstances and life.

Of these many attractions may be mentioned portraits of George Washington, Queen Victoria, the late A. A. Low of Brooklyn, John G. Whittier, Dr. Amos Putnam, Gen. Moses Porter, Rev. Drs. Isaac and Milton P. Braman, William Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, George Peabody, John D. Philbrick, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Gen. Israel Putnam and some of his descendants at Marietta,

paign, and flags of the country used on various occasions, with a French Tricolor captured during the Rebellion, and the stars and stripes still intertwined with the ensign of Great Britain, as when last year the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain with their party made their memorable visit at the rooms; military coats, weapons, or other mementos of many a Danvers hero of the wars, with relics from Gettysburg and battlefields besides; finely mounted shell cases used by the *Marblehead* in the recent attack on Santiago, with accompany-

ing illustrations; Sitting Bull's wampum belt and other Indian regalia; crane from the old Rebecca Nurse house, coeval with her time; saddle bag and muslin bands once used by Rev. Dr. Braman; original manuscript of George Peabody's last addresses in Danvers; large pewter plate of the old Hancock family; one of the Tea Stamps that hastened or caused the Revolution; a Chinese Proclamation of friendliness for the Missionaries; autographs of Queen Victoria and George Washington, and a hundred notables more with scores of *facsimile* autograph letters of renowned Kings and Queens of England and other celebrated Europeans, from originals in the British Museum; and pieces from Cardinal Wolsey's Mulberry tree at Scrooby, Napoleon's shroud at St. Helena, King Phillips' cap, the old and long since vanished North Bridge at Concord, "Old Ironsides," Farragut's flagship, Plymouth Rock, and Mt. Sinai's granite summit. The rooms are crowded with all such things as are above indicated.

But aside from the Library and Museum the Society has each year a very entertaining and instructive course of lectures of a historical, biographical or scientific character, or else of a general literary kind, or descriptive of American scenery or foreign countries. It holds also, annually, its New Year's Reunion and Festival, and each summer takes an excursion to some historic spot or other interesting place, in the region round about, for recreation and instruction. From time to time, it has fitly commemorated important events or epochs such as the Battle of Lexington, the Witchcraft Delusion on its Two Hundredth Anniversary, Old Anti-Slavery Days, and the Life, Character and Services of General Israel Putnam as viewed in the light of a hundred years after his death. At these lectures or other occasions a long line of distinguished persons from out of town have appeared before the members and friends and have discoursed most ably and eloquently on varied and important subjects: Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, Parker Pillsbury, Rev. Samuel Way of Leicester, Lucy Stone, Rev. Robert Collyer, Frank B. Sanborn, Governor Greenhalge, Major

George L. Porter of Bridgeport, Conn., Senator Hoar, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, President E. H. Capen of Tufts College, and numerous others of high repute, while many honored members of the Society itself have likewise contributed to the interest and success of its meetings.

The present officers and directors of the Society are as follows: Officers—Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D. D., president; Hon. Alden P. White, vice president; Miss Sarah W. Mudge, secretary; Walter A. Tapley, treasurer; George Tapley, librarian; Mrs. Charles F. Kenney, curator; Mrs. Henry Newhall, assistant curator; Ezra D. Hines, historian. Directors—William A. Jacobs, Rev. Watson M. Ayres, Mrs. Mary W. Putnam, Mrs. Ellen M. Dodge, Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer, Miss Mary W. Nichols, Charles H. Preston, Miss Anne L. Page, William O. Hood. Executive committee—Hon. A. P. White, chairman; Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., Charles H. Preston, Hon. S. L. Sawyer and Rev. W. M. Ayres.

Walnut Grove Cemetery.

On the first day of May, 1843, a notice was issued by Henry Fowler, calling on the citizens of North Danvers to meet to take into consideration the establishment of a cemetery in the north part of the town and a committee was chosen to select a suitable site. On May 20, this committee reported favorably on the grove and adjacent lands of Judge Samuel Putnam and a subscription paper was issued with the result that on May 27, Henry Fowler reported that eleven hundred and forty dollars had been subscribed, and that sale had been found for sixty lots. The members, on Oct. 17, became incorporated under the general laws and elected as the first Board of Trustees:—Elias Putnam, Gilbert Tapley, Moses Black, Joshua Silvester, Henry Fowler, Nathaniel Boardman, Thomas Cheever, Eben G. Berry, William J. C. Kenney, Daniel Richards, Nathan Tapley, Samuel P. Fowler, Alonzo A. Edgerton, John Bates and Samuel Preston. Hon. Elias Putnam was elected as the first President of the cor-

poration. The name of Sylvan Rest Cemetery was adopted Oct. 26, 1843, which was subsequently, on June 15, 1844, changed to Walnut Grove Cemetery. The cemetery was consecrated on June 23, 1844, and the first interment was on July 27, 1844. The grounds of the cemetery at present comprise about twenty acres, with about an equal frontage on Sylvan, Ash and Adams streets, and over seven hundred lots have been sold. There is a receiving tomb in the Cemetery and the Trustees have in view the erection of a receiving chapel. Generally speaking, the formation of the older portion of the grounds is that of opposite hillsides gently sloping to meet in a central valley, watered by brooks, and well wooded. Adding to the natural features of the landscape the work that is being constantly done in the improvement, care and beautifying of the grounds, the Walnut Grove Cemetery is itself the best monument to those men, in whose wisdom and energy it had its origin, and is most worthy of the pride so generally felt in it. To the end that the cemetery may never, through the lack of support, fall into the melancholy condition of a neglected graveyard, the trustees have made special efforts in two directions:—first, to the formation of a “Permanent Fund,” the income of which is to be used exclusively for the care of the avenues, paths, bridges, fences, etc., and not for individual lots; and second, to induce lot owners to endow their lots, either by direct contract or by will, with such a sum that the income thereof shall be sufficient for the perpetual care of the lot.

Governor John Endecott.

Nothing definite is known of his life before he came to New England, except that tradition says he was born in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, in 1588, and came of the gentry class. On June 20th, 1628 he sailed from Weymouth in the ship *Abigail*, and landed in Salem on September 6th, 1628, with his wife, Anna Gouer, who was a cousin of Governor Matthew Cradock. Soon after their arrival his wife died, and on August 18th, 1630, he married Elizabeth Gibson of

Cambridge, England, who had probably recently come over in the ship with Governor John Winthrop. The Governor and all his descendants, until 1724, spelled their name Endecott, when an “i” was substituted for the “e” in the second syllable.

On July 3rd, 1632, the Court of Assistance granted Mr. Endecott 300 acres of land (in what is now Danversport) called by the Indians, in English, Birchwood, and afterwards known as the “Orchard Farm.” The Governor, in the following year, planted his far-famed orchard, of which a single tree remains today, and still, after the storms of many New England winters, bears abundant fruit.

In 1634 the colony was greatly excited by rumors that a commission had been granted to two Archbishops and ten others of the Council, offering authority to them to regulate the plantation of New England, to establish the Episcopal church in the colony, to recall its Charter, and to remove its Governor and make its laws. It was at this time that Endecott cut the red cross from the King’s colors, deeming it a relic of popery, and the sword with which he cut out this cross is still preserved as a relic in the family. In support of this conduct on the part of Endecott, the military commissioners, in 1636, ordered that the cross should be left out of the King’s colors, and substituted in the ensigns at Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, the King’s arms.

In 1636 Endecott was chosen Colonel, and commanded the first unsuccessful expedition against the Pequot Indians. In 1641 he was chosen Deputy Governor, which office he held for four years, also in the years 1650 and 1654. In 1644, 1649, 1651-53, 1655-65 he was chosen Governor of the colony, serving in all a period of sixteen years as such, longer than any Governor who held office under the old charter. In 1645 he was chosen Sergeant-Major-General, which office he held for the period of four years. At the urgent request of his friends in 1655 he moved to Boston, but he and his wife did not sever their connection with the Salem church until 1664.

“Old age and the infirmities thereof com-

ing upon him, he fell asleep in the Lord on the 15th day of March, 1665," and was buried on March 23rd with great honor in King's Chapel Burying Ground, Boston. Tradition states that he was buried on the left-hand side of the entrance to King's Chapel, now under the pavement of Tremont street, and that his

sition distinguished him, more than his other mental accomplishments or his outward condition in life. I have seen a letter from the Secretary of State in King Charles the Second's time in which is this expression—"The King would take it well if the people would leave out Mr. Endecott from the place of Governor." "



GOVERNOR JOHN ENDECOTT'

tombstone was in perfect preservation until the beginning of the American Revolution, when it, with others, was destroyed by British soldiers.

Hutchinson says — "Endicott was among the most zealous undertakers and the most rigid in principles. This dispo-

W. C. Endicott.

William Crowninshield Endicott, son of William Putnam and Mary Crowninshield Endicott, was born in Salem in the westerly side of the house on the corner of Curtis and Derby streets, on November



ENDICOTT MANSION AND BURYING GROUND.

19, 1826, and is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Governor John Endecott. Educated in the public and private schools of Salem, he entered Harvard College in 1843, and graduated therefrom in 1847. Immediately he began the study of law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord,

Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, which office he held until 1882, when he resigned. In 1884 he was Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts but failed to be elected. From 1885 to 1889 he was Secretary of War in President Cleveland's cabinet. Since that



HON. W. C. ENDICOTT

at that time a prominent lawyer in Salem, and in 1850 was admitted to the Essex County Bar, where for many years he practiced, being a member of the firm of Perry & Endicott.

In 1873 Governor Washburn appointed Mr. Endicott an Associate Justice of the

time Mr. Endicott has led a retired life. From 1867 to 1894 he was President of the Peabody Academy of Science of Salem, founded by George Peabody of London. From 1884 to 1895 he was a Fellow of Harvard College. From 1889 to 1894 a Trustee of the Peabody South-

ern Educational Fund. On December 13th, 1859, he married Miss Ellen Peabody, daughter of the late George Peabody of Salem, and in 1893 he moved to Danvers, and now lives with his family upon a farm which has belonged to various members of the Peabody family.

Since the earliest days the Endicott family have been identified with the town of Danvers. It was only at the end of the last century that Samuel Endicott, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Salem from the Orchard Farm, now in Danversport, and led an active life as a seafaring man.

Mr. Endicott's son, William Crowninshield Endicott, Jr., at present owns the "Orchard Farm," which with the exception of the years between 1828 and 1867 has been continually in the family.

Hon. Alden P. White.

Ex-District

Attorney Alden P. White's ancestry reaches through typical and familiar county families; and he cherishes the New England spirit and traditions with loyal enthusiasm. He was born in Danvers in 1856, spending ten years of his childhood in South Danvers, now Peabody, and receiving his early education in the public schools of that town, Danvers and Salem. Mr. White graduated with honors with

the Amherst class of '78, and after a course at the Harvard Law School, studied in the office of Perry & Endicott, Salem. He was admitted to the Essex Bar in 1881 and has been in constant practice ever since, with offices at Salem. In 1890 he was appointed a special justice of the First Essex District Court, resigning to accept the position of assistant to Hon. William H. Moody, during the latter's first term as District Attorney, and was

re-appointed three years later. Upon Mr. Moody's promotion to Congress, Mr. White was his logical successor, and in his administration he fulfilled every expectation created during his earlier connection with the office, taking high rank among the lawyers of New England. Outside of his official work, Mr. White has been largely interested in matters of general public concern and has served



HON. A. P. WHITE.

upon the School Committee of Salem and as a trustee of the Peabody Institute of Danvers. He is a director of the Essex Institute of Salem, and of the Salem Oratorio Society and was one of the founders of the Danvers Historical Society, of which he is at present an officer. Mr. White has written an excellent history of Danvers for the "History of Essex County."

The Old Berry Tavern.

One of the most essential features of a live and growing community is a good hotel. Danvers has never been far behind in this respect, for the reputation of the Old Berry Tavern has spread far beyond the confines of the town and state, and it has always been a favorite stopping place for travelling men. But popular as the old hotel has been in its more than a century of existence, it has up to the present time lacked all of those modern

some colonial fronts, with porches and porte-cochere, shining resplendent in the glow of electricity and gas in the evening, reveling in the warmth of steam-heat and a dozen or more open fire-places on cold winter days, boasting bath-rooms galore, public and private, all the latest appliances of the cuisine, including a separate boiler for steam-cooking, and every room fitted out and furnished in cosy and comfortable, if not luxurious style. What would our forefathers, who knew the house in old stage-coach days, say, could they



OLD BERRY TAVERN.

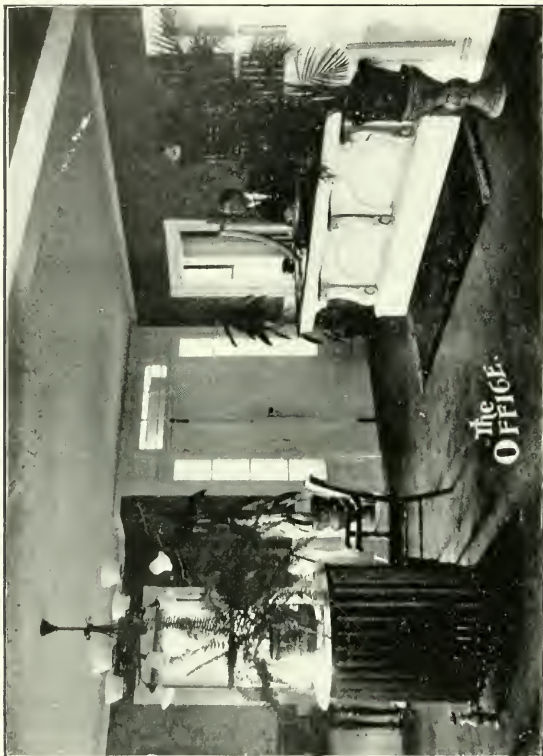
conveniences once looked upon as luxuries but now considered necessities. It was to supply this defect that the owners of the property set about in May, 1898, to thoroughly overhaul and remodel the house and add about twenty much needed rooms. The transformation has indeed been wonderful, and from an old-fashioned village inn, with its kerosene lamps and stoves, a plain exterior and not too inviting interior, it has blossomed into a thoroughly up-to-date hotel, with hand-

come back to earth just long enough for a glance at the place? What would the late Eben G. Berry, who was connected with the tavern for three-quarters of a century, and whose name it now bears, say, could he but see the result of the labor of his public spirited heirs? He would undoubtedly commend their judgment, for he was a progressive man, once thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of a proposed change. Some of our people, alas, unlike him, carry their conservatism



to the extreme, and there are not wanting those who have discouraged the present owners by predictions that it was too pre-

The house is situated in Danvers Square, at the intersection of the four principal streets of the village. It is far enough back from the streets, however, to be in a degree retired, and the lawns in front of the house and on the side are graced by noble elms and other trees which cast a grateful shade in summer and add much to the beauty of the situation. The strip of land on the Maple street side, just beyond the porte-cochere, must, by the terms of the will of Mr. Eben G. Berry, be forever kept free from buildings, which makes it a park. The house faces the south, as did all the houses of our forefathers, and



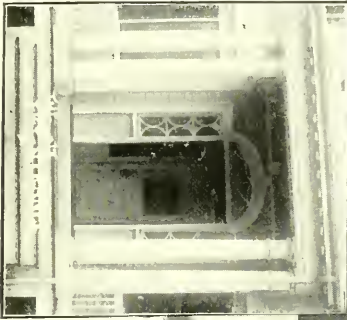
tentious a house for the town. Possibly this may be true, but since the house looks for business outside of the town, and its mission is to attract persons into it, the wisdom of the large outlay which has rendered the house and grounds homelike and inviting may yet be apparent. It was a large venture, for a town the size of ours, we will admit, but the same liberal spirit which characterized the expenditures during the transition period is to dominate the advertising, which all business, more especially a hotel, needs, and there can be, there will be, but one end and that will be spelled "success."

the rooms are bright and pleasant all day long.

The tavern is surpassed by none and

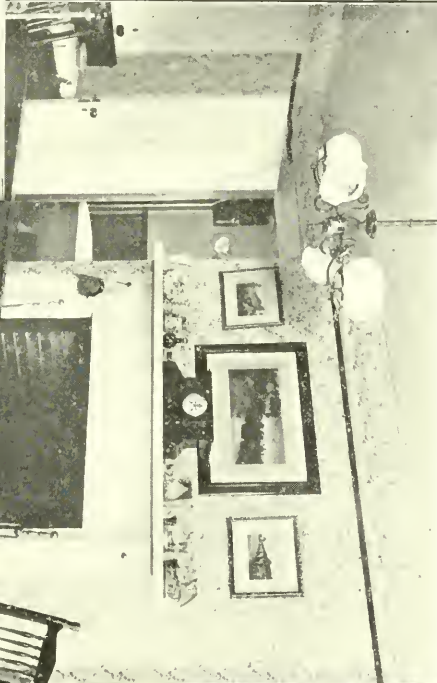
equalled by but few in the comfort and convenience of its general plan and is attractive as a winter home for families who

The present lessee of the house is Mr. Louis Brown, who has had a large experience. His ideas as to how to run a house may be gathered from the appended paragraphs, taken from his souvenir booklet, issued when the house opened last year:—



desire to avoid the cares of housekeeping, as well as a summer resort for those who want to enjoy the beauties of the country, but who are compelled by business to remain within easy travelling distance of the city. Danvers is but four miles from Salem, with close electric and steam car connections,

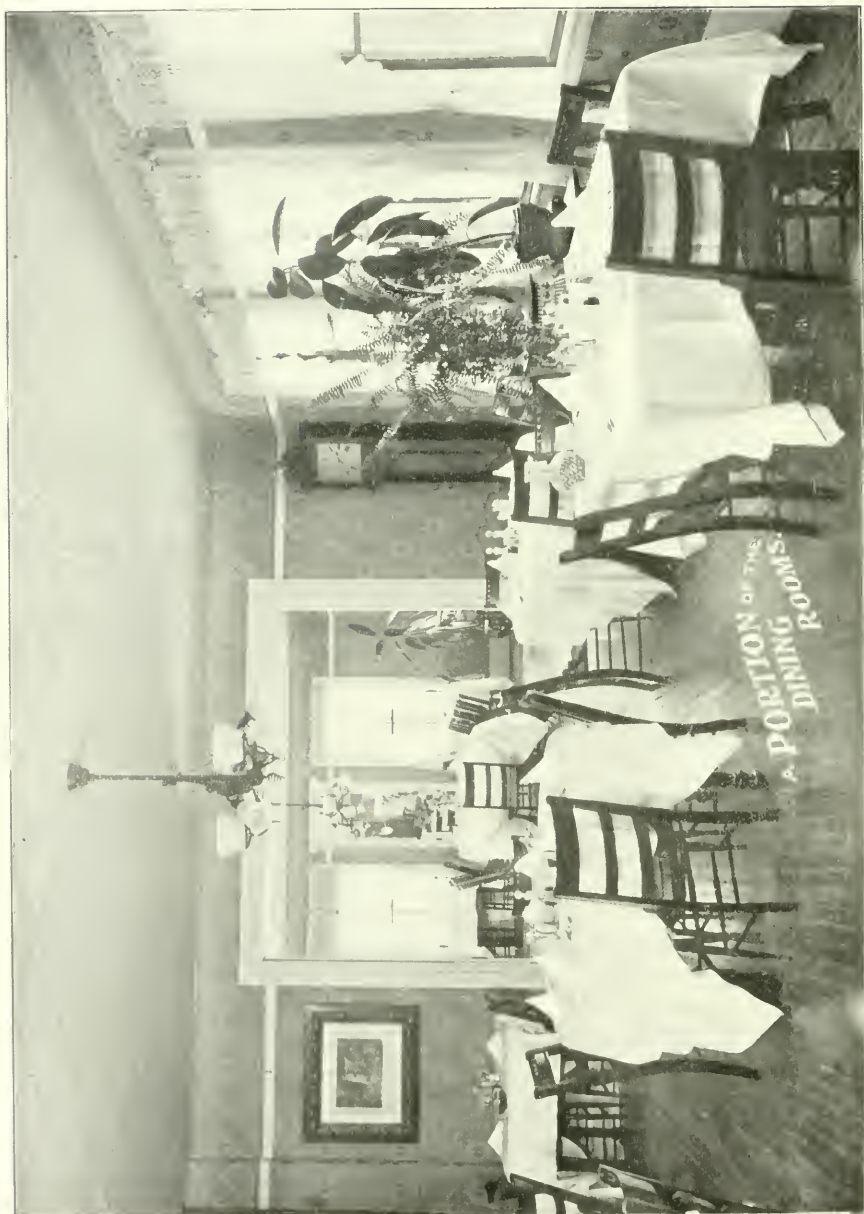
and of the thousands who yearly visit the historic shrines of that city it is the hope of the proprietor to attract a few to this town, for longer or shorter stays. We are but eighteen miles from Boston, with forty trains daily, the expresses making the run in forty-two minutes. The whole North Shore, with its hundreds of beautiful summer homes, is within easy driving distance and the sweet odors of pine and fir and balsam in any one of a dozen or more ten mile drives. There is a good livery stable, where teams can be had at reasonable prices, or private teams boarded.



“A competent chef and assistants have been placed in the culinary department, and those who have partaken of the fare pronounce it unquali-



fiedly the best in the county. We believe that a good table, and a clean, well-



lighted, well-heated and well-ventilated room are the best advertisements a hotel can have, and we shall never hesitate or waver in our purpose to keep near the top in these important requisites of good living. The main portion of the present house was built at a period when fire-places were necessary, and thus we find in all the corner rooms on each floor these conveniences. They can hardly be said to be necessary in the Berry Tavern of today, for the heating apparatus is more than ample for all the demands that may be made upon it, but they add to the attractiveness and healthfulness of the rooms, furnishing as they do perfect ventilation. The whole environment of the place is as home-like as it is possible to make it, and an air of hospitality and good cheer pervades.

It is an ideal spot and its popularity in the past is amply attested by the fact that a public house has been maintained continuously on the corner since 1741. Its future depends upon us, and we shall exhaust every energy in keeping it always up to the times."

The Berry tavern is one of the old-time taverns, and while no effort has been made to trace it back of the Revolution, it is known in a general way that it was part of the original Porter grant and that a public house was maintained there as

early as 1741. It is positively known that it was conducted during the revolution by John Porter, and, after his death, by his widow, Aphia. Toward the close of the century, said to be about 1796, it passed into the hands of Timothy and Jethro Putnam. Ebenezer, father of the late Eben G. Berry, bought the farm from the Putnams in 1804. The old hotel on the site of the present one was sold at auction in three sections in 1838, and these were removed to make room for the

erection of the original portion of the present hotel. Mr. Eben G. Berry conducted the house up to 1870, when he retired from active management. It was for a time known as the Howard house, a Mr. Howard being the landlord. Later Elias Magoon took the lease, and he in turn was succeeded by Edwin



THE LATE EBEN G. BERRY.

A. Southwick, who managed it up to the time of his death in 1895. Mr. Berry died the same year, and during the settlement of the Southwick and Berry estates, Mr. Littlefield managed the house. The present lessee, Mr. Brown, took possession in the latter part of 1896.

Danvers has lately come into prominence as a summer resort, not to the extent that its fashionable neighbor Hamilton has, distant some four miles, but in a moderate degree its country roads and hillsides are dotted with unpretentious

residences which shelter those who hie themselves to the cities as soon as the first frosts come. Of late years many private families have taken summer boarders and the warm weather colony is constantly on the increase. One looking for the excitements of fashionable society should not consider Danvers as a summer home. He will not find such within our borders. But the man of business who wants a place for his family where he can get the greatest amount of pure ozone and the most comfortable place to eat and sleep for the least expenditure of money, will do well to pause and consider the claims of the place. We have not, perhaps, the rural environment of Topsfield, Middleton and Boxford, our nearest neighbors on the north, but we are in closer touch with the outside world and a man can go to and come from the city at all hours of the day and night.

The "Old Berry Tavern" is not a high-priced house. Its terms are as moderate as it is possible to make them for the conveniences given.

The rooms are graded in price and any persons interested may secure further information by sending for the souvenir booklet, which will be mailed to them free.

The completion of the hotel marks the end, so far as the Berry family is concerned, of one of the most rapid and remarkable developments of property ever known in town. Ten years ago this spring the hotel was a portion of the large landed estate of Eben G. Berry, consist-

ing of about 40 acres, the whole being assessed for but \$30,000. The rear land was opened up in 1889, and the first house, the one now standing at the corner of Park and Alden streets, was built in the following year. Today on the ground formerly occupied by this \$30,000 estate, the town has taxable property to the extent of \$130,525 by the assessors' books—over four-fold increase in ten years. The next decade will see yet another great increase, for there are still about fifty undeveloped lots owned by a score

or more of individuals. New streets have been opened up each year, and more are now needed. Following the lines laid down by Mr. Berry in his later years his heirs have given to the townspeople the really beautiful little public house which is the subject of this sketch.

In the work of remodeling they have been assisted by Major Frank C. Damon, who, as Mr. Berry's trusted agent, aided materially in the development of his valuable estate, and, in company with

the late John S. Learoyd, managed it as co-executor from the time of Mr. Berry's death in August, 1895 up to the sale of the last lot, its final settlement and division among the heirs, in August, 1898.

Few towns of the size of Danvers are so fortunate as to possess a public house of the beauty, size and modern equipment of the old Berry tavern, and it is no wonder that the summer of 1899 finds practically every room occupied, many guests coming from distant points.



MAJ. F. C. DAMON.

Hathorne Association.

The Hathorne Association was organized in February, 1884, and occupies elegantly appointed quarters in Porter's block. The membership is limited to forty persons and includes business men and representatives of every profession.

The first officers were: Ira P. Pope, President; the late J. W. Derby, Secretary and Treasurer, and the late Dr. E. O. Fowler, Chairman of the Executive Committee. But few have been invited to become members and the ranks have been gradually depleted by death and other causes, so that at the present time there are only about twenty-five members in the association. It is one of the leading social organizations of the town. The present officers are: F. O. Staples, President; M. C. Pettin-gell, Vice-President; and J. W. Woodman, Secretary and Treasurer.

George C. Farrington.

The names of George C. Farrington and his insurance offices are well known in Danvers and Peabody and adjacent towns. He has offices at 93 Water street, Boston; 8 Allen's block, Peabody, and in the National Bank building, Danvers. Rev. W. M. Ayres is manager of the Danvers office. Insurance against fire is placed upon every description of property, real and personal, in some of the oldest and most substantial insurance companies in the world, both old line stock companies and mutual companies. Fidelity to the interests of the insured,

as well as to the companies which he represents, the prompt payment of all losses, the scrupulous care shown in the wording of all policies and contracts, to prevent and guard against the possibility, even, of litigation or delay in the settlement in full, and promptly, of all just claims, have attracted to this office the attention of many people seeking safe and sure protection from losses by fire. These are the things which have been instrumental in building up the large business transacted by this office.

Mr. Farrington succeeded to the firm of Chadwick & Farrington, and has greatly increased the volume of business. He is one of the hustling, progressive business men of this section, and holds an enviable position in the business world. It is often said that if you insure through Farrington's office, you may feel perfectly sure that you *are* insured, and that if your property is destroyed by fire, your losses will be promptly paid. That is the kind of insurance which insures.



LOUIS BROWN.
Manager Old Berry Tavern.

New Telephone Exchange.

At present writing, plans have been practically perfected for the installation of a local telephone exchange, to be a part of and to have all the facilities of the Salem exchange, including Salem, Danvers, Peabody and Beverly, with a central office in this town and an operator on duty all the time. There will be about sixty Danvers subscribers at the start, and there is promise of the enterprise being one of the most useful and popular advantages ever afforded in town.

Frank E. Moynahan.

From the New England Printing Trades Journal.

One of the best representatives of the younger element of successful publishers and printers in this state is Mr. Frank E. Moynahan of Danvers, Mass., who is editor and proprietor of the *Danvers Mirror*, correspondent of several daily newspapers, contributor to various trade publications, and conducts a reliable and satisfactory job printing plant, his motto being "A Good Printer Who Can Do You Good."

He was born in Danvers thirty-four years ago, and has never found occasion to seek a living elsewhere. He was graduated from the Holten High School of his native town in 1880, at the age of fifteen years, and after working four years for local store-keepers he entered the employ of C. H. Shepard, owner of the *Mirror* printing plant, having previously been the Danvers correspondent of the *Salem Evening News*.

In 1890, after having been associated with Mr. Shepard six years, he succeeded to the business. That he has been successful is self evident, but his progress has not been merely an accident, but is attributable rather to promptness and integrity in his every business transaction,

close and practical application to all details of his affairs characterizing his successful career. In the *Mirror*, the townspeople find a worthy and conservative representative of their interests. Mr. Moynahan's general printing business is kept in advance of the needs of the townspeople; experienced and practical workmen are employed, new and modern type is added constantly, and every want of his customers is promptly met.



FRANK E. MOYNAHAN.
Editor and Proprietor of the *Danvers Mirror*.

Mr. Moynahan has won many prizes in various competitive contests in connection with his chosen work, one of the most noteworthy being a gold eagle offered by the *Boston Post* for the best letter of less than two hundred words on "How to Run a Newspaper." From the United States, England, Australia and elsewhere the *Post* received two thousand one hundred and sixty-

nine letters, and after thorough examination of the contributions, the judges awarded him the prize.

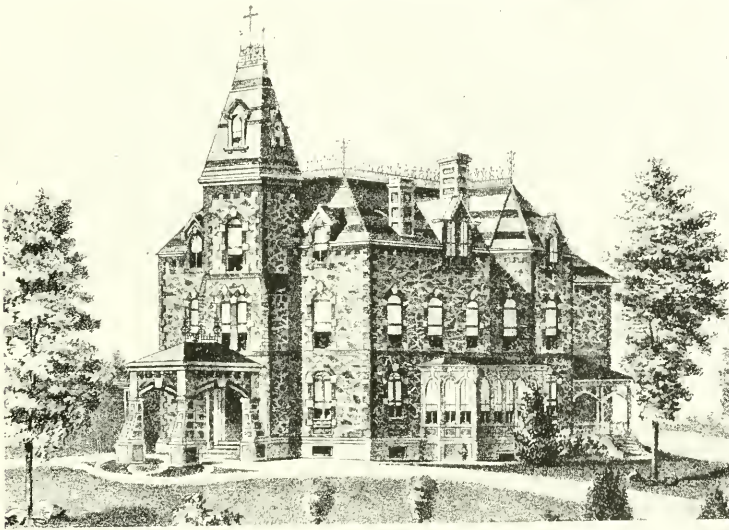
With characteristic enterprise and pluck he is now engaged in compiling a magnificent historical and trade book on Danvers, in the interests of the town's growth, involving a large expenditure of money in its production. The volume will contain about two hundred pages,

printed on coated book paper, with over two hundred half-tone illustrations. A few years ago he published a neat volume called "Historic Danvers," which had a ready and appreciative sale.

Mr. Moynahan has been a most enthusiastic worker for the progress of the town, it being the first in the state to establish a municipal electric light plant and the referendum system of voting on matters requiring money appropriations, in all of which his paper wielded a strong influence.

a view to join the Congregation of the Xaverian Brothers, was opened on Sept. 3, 1891 (solemnly on Aug. 17, 1892) and incorporated into the State of Massachusetts on Oct. 9, 1891.

Promising young men (R. C.) fourteen years of age and upwards, after having successfully completed their grammar course, receive in this institution a thorough normal education befitting them for the profession of teachers in the various colleges and parochial schools of the order. The number of students resident



ST. JOHN'S NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Danvers Gas Light Co.

The Danvers Gas Light Co. was organized in 1860, with a capital of \$20,000, and has since been incorporated under the laws of this State. The plant is located at Danversport and has from time to time been considerably enlarged, and the company's local office is in Porter's block. The company is in a prosperous condition.

St. John's Normal College.

This institution, which has for its object to train young men as teachers, with

at the college on Jan. 1, 1899 was twenty-seven.

The house stands on the summit of a hill. It is a splendid building, three stories over a solid basement, and in its construction forty varieties of stone, all of them found on the premises, were used. The same variety of stone, ranging from the pudding stone, found everywhere in Massachusetts, to brilliant gold and brown, and red and black granite, and pure white marble, is evident in the construction of the three massive gateways to the estate.

Nearly fifteen acres, immediately about the house, are laid out in pleasure grounds ;

a great lawn in front, studded with a variety of rare and majestic trees, slopes gently to Summer street, bordered by a neat hedge.

The interior of the mansion, from the basement upwards, is finished in the most solid and pleasing manner possible; the halls, parlor, dining-room, drawing-room, hallways, bath and bedrooms,—in all eighteen spacious apartments—are all paneled in quartered oak, with ceilings frescoed in the most varied and artistic style. The kitchen and other domestic offices occupy the roomy basement. The house is heated by both direct and indirect steam

by the then owner, Stephen Phillips, a retired sea-captain; thirty-five acres of meadow, pasture and woodland, belonging to the same estate extend as far as Maple street, and are traversed by the Lawrence Branch of the B. & M. R. R. In the meadow, on the slope of a mound, is an old family cemetery, several tombstones of which bear dates as far back as 1748.

The Windsor Club.

The Windsor Club grew out of the assemblage of a number of congenial ones



WINDSOR CLUB PARLOR.

heat. The aggregate cost of this mansion amounted to about \$75,000.

At about a thousand yards southwest from the mansion is the historical Beaver Brook farm-house, a frame building, now somewhat modernized, which dates as far back as 1670. Here lived in 1692 Sarah Osburn, a victim to the witchcraft delusion; at first imprisoned in Sulem Village church, she was afterwards transferred to Boston jail, where she died, supposedly of a broken heart.

West of the above house is situated a stone barn, 60 x 100 feet, built in 1827

among the young business men of the town who felt the necessity of having a place where they could meet with more or less regularity to discuss public matters and enjoy social intercourse. They determined finally that it would be advisable to form a social organization and with that end in view the Windsor Club was established. That was several years ago, and rooms were occupied over the post-office, the club largely increasing its membership and growing into a prosperous and popular organization. In 1897 it was decided to take new apartments and

the present desirable quarters in the Richards block were taken and fitted up in a luxurious manner. The five rooms consist of a large parlor and reading room, billiard and pool room, a large hall for meetings, kitchen and janitor's room. The present membership numbers sixty and is composed of the leading business and professional men of the town, and as the management is progressive and alive to the needs of members, the future of the club is very bright. Last year the club was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. The present officers are: President, Andrew H. Patton; Vice-President, Horace O. Southwick, Peabody; Secretary, George Little; Treasurer, C. Dexter Richards; Executive Committee, Jay O. Richards, Walter J. Budgell, Walter T. Creese; Janitor, John H. Moser. The advantages presented to the business or professional man of Danvers by membership in this club are numerous. He is not only thrown into association with the best and most progressive element in our citizenship, and has, at the small annual cost, all the privileges of the club rooms at any time, but he will become a participant in all the club's future benefits. The Windsor club has in prospect numerous additional features which go to make up the modern men's club. As fast as it seems practicable these improvements will be made. It may justly be considered an honor and a rare privilege to be a member of the club. The elegance of its apartments and the high standing of its members

commend it to the favor of the best and most desirable elements in the social life of Danvers.

Bernard, Friedman & Co.

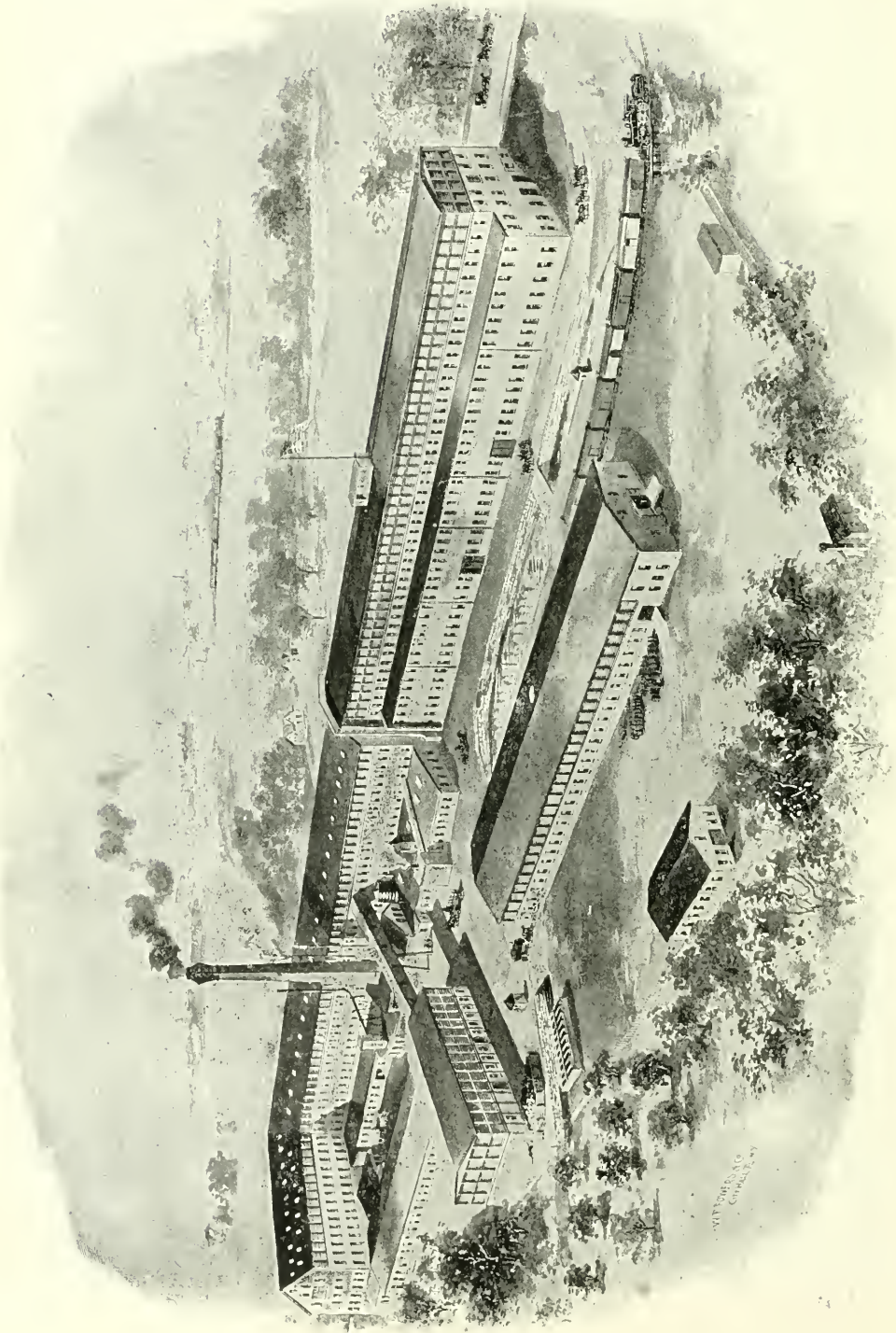
The firm of Bernard, Friedman & Co., manufacturers of fancy leathers, has its extensive plant on Ash street, and its products go all over the civilized world. This firm has won the distinction of being the first to ever induce the United

States government to put colored leather into army shoes, and during the past year there have been government contracts made with shoe manufacturers, one of the provisions of which was that the stock used should be as good as Bernard, Friedman & Co.'s Titan calf stock; and in a total of contracts aggregating 300,000 pairs of shoes, this firm furnished all the stock put into colored army shoes. The firm of Bernard, Friedman & Co. is composed of Albert Bernard and Max Friedman, of Boston, and Henry Creese, of Danvers, and was organized in 1889. Business was carried on in



HENRY CREESE.

Peabody for about a year and was then removed to Danvers and occupied a building erected for the firm by the Danvers Building Association. The firm has since purchased the building. The plant has been enlarged as the business grew until the present immense plant has succeeded it. The first year scarce a score of men were employed. Today more than 250 men are constantly employed. Last year the output of this factory was worth more than one and three-quarters millions of



BARNARD, FRIEDMAN & CO'S FACTORIES.

dollars. Of the plant itself it may be said briefly that the new building, so-called, is 250 x 40 feet, 5 stories in height; there is another building 284 x 40, 5 1-2 stories; a storehouse 200 x 40, 2 stories, a machinery storehouse, 45 x 65, 2 stories; a repair shop, 75 x 45, 4 stories; a lime, or beam house, 65 x 40, one story; these are the principal buildings.

The power is furnished by boilers of 300 horse power, with engines of 350 horse power. A description of the processes and the machinery used in them in

nected with the factory. The lines of goods made by this firm have established a world wide reputation and are exported to all parts of the world where leather is used. Immense quantities of genuine kangaroo skins are imported from Australia direct in the raw state by this firm. Among its most noted products are Russia Zulu storm calf and Black Titan calf, which have become, as stated, the government's standard of excellence in making contracts. Messrs. Bernard and Friedman attend to the Boston end of the business, with offices at 10 High street.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY CREESE.

transforming raw hides and skins from all parts of the globe into the fancy leathers made by this firm, would require more space than can be given here. The factory is equipped with the Sturtevant system of dryers, the Grinnell system of sprinklers, and has an independent water system of its own, in case of failure of the town water. It is also fully equipped with hundreds of electric lights. Two night watchmen are always on duty at night, and the Seth Fowler clock system is used. There are vacuum condenser pumps, and also large water and sewer pumps con-

The factory is under the direct supervision of the other member of the firm, Mr. Henry Creese, who is a tanner by trade, and, one might say, by birth and inheritance also. Mr. Creese learned the tanning business in England, going to work at it when a small boy. His father, grandfather and great grandfather were expert tanners before him. After serving his apprenticeship he remained with his employer 17 years. He came to the United States in 1872 and went to work for White Bros. & Co. of Lowell, remaining there 18 years, the last ten years being

superintendent of the works. Ten years ago he entered the firm of which he is still a member, and the business has grown and prospered under his personal management from the small beginning to its present status. Mr. Creese is assisted in the management of the factory by his son, Mr. Walter T. Creese, and his son-in-law, Mr. Henry W. Cook, both wide-awake, enterprising and up-to-date business men. All three gentlemen reside in Danvers and are counted among the town's progressive, public spirited citizens.

Danvers Co-operative Association.

This association had its inception in 1871, when it was formed with the object of dealing in groceries and provisions on the Co-operative plan. The premises occupied at that time were located in the Putnam building near the Eastern R. R. station. The rapid growth of the business, however, necessitated its removal to more commodious quarters which were secured in the Essex block and here the Association occupies a commodious and excellently equipped store measuring twenty by sixty feet. In 1882, the concern was incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital of \$2,500. The officers are:—President, Samuel C. Putnam; Directors, Samuel C. Putnam, Alfred W. Bacon, Lewis W. Day, Joseph P. Tufts; Clerk of the Corporation, Henry B. Learnard; Treasurer and Storekeeper, Herbert S. Tapley. The Corporation deals in fine groceries and provisions, of which a heavy stock is carried, the lowest prices compatible with superior goods prevailing. The trade has increased steadily and not only covers Danvers but branches out to Middleton, Wenham, and other places within a radius of ten miles. Three assistants are employed in attending to the requirements of members. The officers of the Association are all well known business men and deserve much credit for the success their enterprise has attained.

E. & C. Woodman.

The conservatories of E. & C. Wood-

man at Tapleyville form one of the most extensive and best equipped establishments of the kind in the county. There are six glass houses and large office, covering a ground area of 7,500 feet and having a lineal frontage of 130 feet. These are heated throughout by steam and an equable temperature so essential to successful growth is always maintained. It would be difficult to name any member of the floricultural kingdom worthy of a place and capable of cultivation in garden or conservatory that is not represented in the plant-houses. The stock is replete with cut flowers, ferns, palms, plants and roots, a special feature being made of floral designs for weddings, christenings, funerals and decorations for festive occasions. The product of the conservatories finds a ready sale not only in Danvers but in the surrounding cities and towns, and a large business has been built up. The partners in the concern are Edward E. and Charles W. Woodman, both natives of Danvers. They are both highly esteemed. E. E. Woodman has occupied several important positions in town affairs.

Samuel M. Hill.

Wenham Lake ice is known throughout the whole of New England for its clearness and purity and as a consequence is largely purchased by the better class of ice users. The demand, in fact, exceeds the supply and all that can be harvested meets with a ready sale. Samuel M. Hill has four ice-houses with a joint storage capacity of four thousand tons and employs from four to one hundred men according to the season. The business was established over thirty years ago by Henry Patch and was purchased by Mr. Hill in 1893. A valuable trade has been developed and four wagons are utilized in distributing the product of the winter's work on the frozen Lake. Mr. Hill is a native of Nova Scotia having been born at Economy in that Province in 1868. He came to this state in 1887 and in 1893 went to Wenham to engage in his present business. Mr. Hill is well and favorably known in this and the surrounding districts where much of his trade lies.



E. & C. WOODMAN'S GREENHOUSES.



WILLARD HALL.

Willard Hall School.

Willard Hall School for girls furnishes thorough preparation for college, a prescribed course for those who wish to graduate, and excellent opportunities for advanced work in French, German and music for those who come from high schools and do not wish to take the regular course.

The school was opened in September, 1887, and removed in June, 1893, to a much larger and more suitable building, having outgrown its former accommodations. The present structure contains forty-two rooms, well arranged for the purposes of a private school and is steam heated and lighted by electricity. The number of family pupils is, however, still limited, as it is believed that a large number of pupils takes away the special home character of the school which is so much valued. The class-rooms and bed-rooms are large, airy and pleasant, with excellent sanitary conditions. Every arrangement is made to secure the best results with the least possible nervous strain. No rules are made prominent, but a spirit of earnest faithfulness is cultivated. During the study hours for the family pupils a teacher is present and the scholars feel assured of the ready help and sympathy of the teachers at all times. Those who are advanced in French sit at a table where the conversation is conducted in that language. The pupils of the music department give a recital before the school several times each term, and once a year a public recital before invited guests. The literary work is stimulated by the occasional evenings given to the reading of compositions. The school being only eighteen miles from Boston, pupils can attend the best concerts and become familiar with the museums and other places of interest. A chaperone accompanies the young ladies to those concerts in Boston and Salem which it is considered desirable they should attend. The work of the school is fully illustrated, the collection of photographs, fossils and minerals being very complete.

Five teachers are resident. Many of the graduates are in positions of impor-

tance and homes of prominent influence. Certificates of the school are accepted at Smith, Wellesley and other colleges.

Miss Dawson took a five years' course at the Lay Institute, Montreal, and was examined for a Boston public school at seventeen, and given a position, which she retained until invited to become a teacher in the Lyons Female College, Lyons, Iowa. Near the end of the third year she was summoned to Boston by her father's death, and soon obtained, by examination with forty competitors, the position of head assistant in the boys' grammar school, Burroughs street, Jamaica Plain. In the third year there she was urgently invited by Dr. Samuel G. Howe to fill a vacancy in Perkins Institute and at the end of one year he gave her the opportunity to go to the "Royal Normal College for the Blind" in London. The steamer ticket had come to him along with the request to select a teacher, and he yielded Miss Dawson, saying he would not disturb his own classes in January for any less cause, but his sympathies were with the great effort to establish American methods in the work for the English blind.

During two years in London Miss Dawson had very large experience in class exhibitions before distinguished audiences in homes of influential Englishmen, and by command at Windsor Castle before Queen Victoria and her household.

The Glasgow committee studied the London work and asked the Royal College authorities for an American teacher to put the Glasgow school for the blind on a new basis, and Miss Dawson was sent. One strong and eminently successful year was given to this work, including the training of a successor.

Called home to Boston again by her family, she entered the Institute of Technology for chemistry. This first year of rest from teaching was given to severe study of natural science. The summer course of three hundred hours, in Boylston Laboratory at Harvard College, followed, under Professors Cook and Mabery.

Miss Dawson re-entered the Institute of Technology in the fall, for quantitative work and blow-pipe analysis.

In December she became teacher of Natural Science in Bradford Academy for seven years. All these years she was a contributor to newspapers and magazines, an active member of the "Rome Art Club" of Haverhill and in the year 1880 was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Leaving Bradford in '83, Mrs. S. D. Merrill founded Willard Hall School for girls in '87, having a successful school from the first.

The teachers and lecturers are secured from the best sources and no effort is spared to make it in every way, one of the best home schools in New England.

**Late Hon.
John D.
Philbrick,
LL. D.**

John Dudley Philbrick was born at Deerfield, N. H., May 27, 1818, and died at Danvers, Feb. 2, 1886, at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Philbrick was

educated in the common schools and academies of his native state, and graduated from Dartmouth College at the age of twenty-four. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bates College in 1872, and from St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1879; he was also honored with the title of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, 1878; and with the Gold Palm of the University of France, with

the title "Officer of Public Instruction," in 1878.

Mr. Philbrick held various positions as teacher, superintendent and supervisor of educational interests. He taught in four different district schools and an academy in New Hampshire; for three college winter vacations, in the district where he resided at the time of his death; for two years in the Roxbury Latin School, 1842-44; for one term in a private school in

Roxbury, 1844; for one year in the English High School, Boston, 1844-45; was master of the Mayhew Grammar school for boys, Boston, for two years, 1845-47; of the Quincy Grammar School for boys, Boston, five years, 1847-52; principal State Normal school, Connecticut, two years, 1852-54; Superintendent Public Schools, state of Connecticut, two years, 1854-56; of City of Boston, twenty years, 1856-1874 and 1876-1878;



THE LATE JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

agent of Massachusetts Board of Education 1875, in preparing the State Exhibition of Education at Philadelphia; State Educational Commissioner and United States Honorary Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, 1873; United States Commissioner of Education at the Paris Exposition,—so called, but in fact, only appointed by the Commissioner General to take charge of the educational depart-

ment, and member of the Educational Juries, both at Vienna and at the Paris Exposition of 1878; president of the Connecticut and Massachusetts State Teachers' Associations, the American Institute of Instruction, National Teachers' Association, and New England Pedagogical Association; member of the Government of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from its establishment; ten years trustee of Bates College; ten years member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, 1863-74; for some years member of the Educational Committee of the Social Science Association. These multiplied trusts are an abundant testi-

twelve quarterly and thirty-three semi-annual reports of public schools of Boston, and several special reports relating thereto, printed in the annual volumes of the reports of the school committee of Boston from 1857 to 1878, inclusive; the reports for the State board of Education of the Legislature for the years 1865 and 1872; report as director of the United States exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1878, printed with the reports of the United States Commissioner-in-chief; *Article Etats-Unis, Dictionnaire de Pedagogue*, Paris; several lectures and papers printed in the volumes of the American Institute of Instruction; and



PHILBRICK HOMESTEAD, DEERFIELD, N. H.

mony to the confidence reposed in Mr. Philbrick as an educator, and to the distinguished ability with which he devoted himself to his life-long profession.

Mr. Philbrick studied law to some extent, but when not engaged in educational matters he was for the most part occupied in farm work, both in youth and in his later years.

He was one of the editors at different times of the "Massachusetts Teacher," editor of Connecticut "Common School Journal" for two or three years, when employed in that state. He prepared the annual reports of the public schools of the state of Connecticut for 1855-56;

in volumes of the National Educational Association; circulars of the National Bureau of Education; papers in magazine "Education," "Journal of Social Science Association," and "North American Review," 1881. Mr. Philbrick prepared the catalogue of United States Exhibition of Education at Paris, 1878; compiled the Boston Primary Charts, the American Union Speaker, Boston, 1865 and 1876, and the Primary Union Speaker. A large proportion of these literary productions were incident to his official positions, but the wide range of topics treated, with the large amount of practical wisdom displayed, marked Mr. Philbrick as

a man possessed of a high form of genius, — a genius for work, and a zeal in whatever he espoused, which not only nerved his own arm, but encouraged and stimulated those who were called to co-operate in his plans.

On August 24, 1843, while teaching in Roxbury, he married Miss Julia A. Putnam of Danvers, a descendant of Lieut. David Putnam, a brother of General Israel Putnam. The union proved a most happy one, and thus for forty-three years he had the cherishing support of a true helpmeet, and the comfort and joy of an ideal home.

**Rev. Milton
Palmer Braman,
D.D.**

Milton Palmer Braman was the son of a minister, Rev. Isaac Braman of Georgetown, and his mother was the daughter of a minister. Dr. Braman was the second in a family of five children. He went from Phillips Academy to Harvard, graduated from there in 1819, and after a year's teaching entered the Andover Seminary.

He preached his first sermon at Danvers, in December, 1825, and preached somewhat during Dr. Wadsworth's sickness, and upon that able minister's decease he was speedily and unanimously called to become his successor, being ordained April 12, 1827. Dr. Braman married Mary Parker of Georgetown in November, 1826, seven months after his settlement here. He resigned March 31, 1851, after a pastorate of nearly thirty-five years. He had a number of times

previously expressed a desire to be dismissed, but his people would not let him go. This time he had decided. "I have reached that time of life when I wish to retire from the labors which the ministry imposes on me, and when it is usually better to give place to younger men." Dr. Braman moved to Brookline shortly after his resignation, then to Auburndale, where he died April 10, 1882, in his eighty-third year. He was buried in the town of his birth after a brief service at the home of his aged mother.

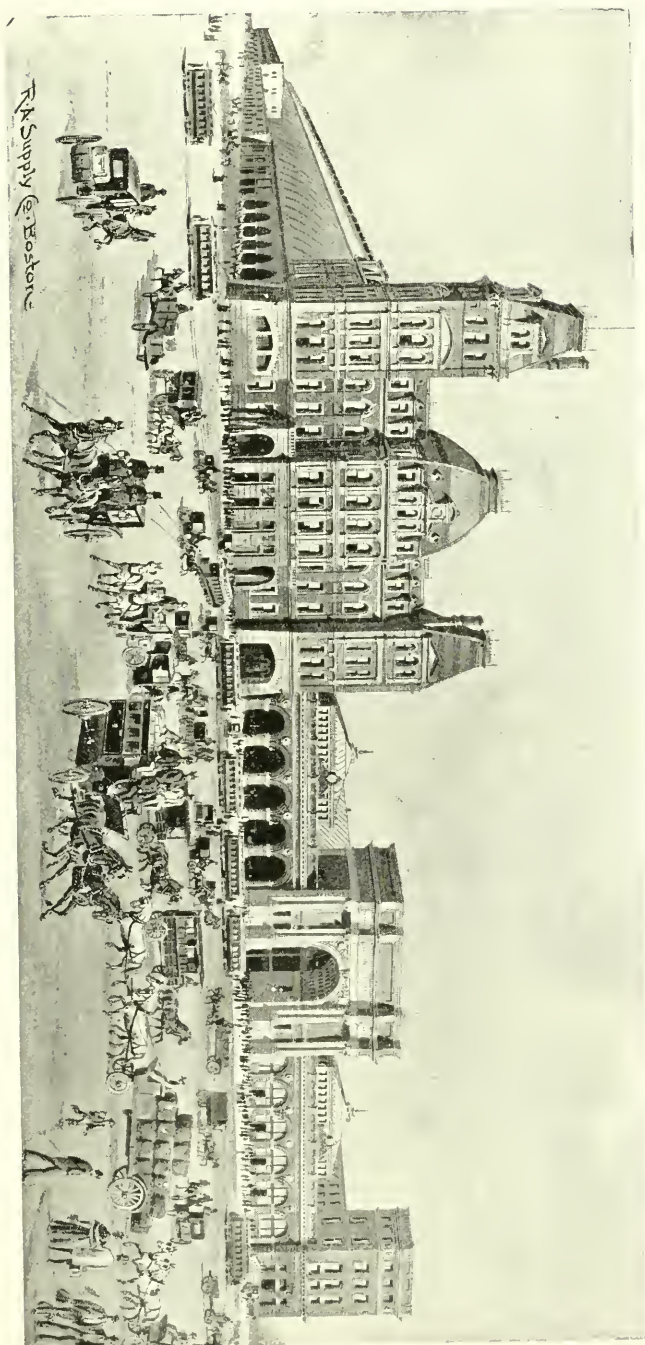
Dr. Braman was a strong man; some have placed him at the head of eminent divines reared in Essex County. He was greatly assisted by his wife, one of the wisest and best of women, who relieved him of family cares, so that he could devote his time to parish duties, and in these she was ever a thoughtful assistant. Dr. Braman was a member of the school committee of the town for twenty-five years, and chairman of the Board for a considerable portion of that period. He



THE LATE REV. M. P. BRAMAN, D.D.

was also a member from this town of the convention held in 1853 for revising the Constitution of the state, and he bore an active and influential part in its proceedings. He was one of the nine original life trustees of Peabody Institute, and was frequently consulted by George Peabody, the donor of this magnificent gift. By his earnest and faithful preaching, he made a deep impression upon his hearers, many being led to a saving knowledge of the truth and a devoted Christian life.

UNION STATION, BOSTON.





Asylum Station.
Collins Street,
Danvers Junction.
Eastern, Danvers Plains.

B. & M. R. R. STATIONS.

Danversport.
Western, Danvers Plain.
Putnamville.
Tapleyville.
Ferncroft.

Boston & Maine Railroad.

The unusual and adequate railroad facilities which Danvers enjoys is a matter which causes comment from every person visiting the town and remaining long enough to realize the extent of the railroad privileges which the great Boston & Maine railroad system furnishes the town. For more than fifty years Danvers has had as good railroad facilities as any and much better than most of the towns of her size in any part of the country. It was in 1846 that the Essex railroad was incorporated, and in 1849 it was opened from Salem to Lawrence. It was soon after leased to the Eastern railroad, and is now known as the Lawrence branch of the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine system. In 1851 the Danvers & Georgetown railroad was incorporated and was consolidated with the Danvers & Reading railroad in 1853. This road was later consolidated with the Boston & Maine and has been known since as the Newburyport branch of the Western Division of the Boston & Maine. These two divisions cross each other at Danvers Plains. There are no less than nine stations within the limits of the town, each village having its own neat, well-appointed station, surrounded by its well-kept grounds, tastefully laid out in grass plats, flower beds and concrete or gravelled walks. This great corporation, which looks so carefully after the wants and pleasures of its patrons, offers annually prizes to its station agents who keep the grounds about their stations best and most attractive, and prizes have been often won by Danvers station agents. Especially fortunate is Danvers, too, in the class of men in charge of these stations, for by their courteous manners and obliging ways they have become very popular with the patrons of their stations. There are twenty-one passenger trains daily between Danvers and Boston, some fast express trains, and a night theatre train gives great satisfaction to a large number of patrons of the road. Nor are the freight facilities behind the passenger traffic; no matter in what part of the town you are located if you wish

to send or receive freight to or from any direction you have but a short distance to haul it, for so liberally are the stations located along the lines of the road that all parts of the town are accommodated. This great railroad system, which connects with all parts of New England, has always been conducted in a spirit of broad liberality and progress, and as in the past, so probably, in the future, it will continue to be conducted in the interests of its patrons, and will continue to meet all the requirements for safe, rapid and comfortable transit, keeping fully abreast if not ahead of the times in the application of all new inventions, methods and improvements, for in these things the Boston & Maine has always been a leader among railroads. In going to Boston by the Lawrence branch we pass through Salem, Lynn and Chelsea, and in going by the Newburyport branch we go through West Peabody, Wakefield, Malden, etc., while Newburyport, Salem, Lawrence, Reading and other famous old towns are virtually at our doors, for such are the railroad accommodations that one can start at any hour for almost any town in New England and make the journey in an almost incredibly short time. Great is the Boston & Maine system, and Danvers is much benefitted by it.

William Penn Hussey.

The career of William Penn Hussey is a notable example of the progress of one who by industry, perseverance and enterprise has attained a commanding position in the world; a position, however, which could not have been reached and maintained without the additional virtues of probity, fair dealing and true manhood. Like many other men who today occupy prominent positions in life Mr. Hussey owes his possessions and the standing he has attained to hard work and well applied effort. Possessing by nature a clear head, a cool temperament, sound intellect and good judgment he knew that to succeed in life, industry and fidelity were the only remaining requisites for success and these he cultivated assiduously, with the result that there are few

names better known or respected in the great financial centres of America and Europe than his. He was the founder and subsequently Treasurer and General Manager of the Broad Cove Coal Co., Limited, of Cape Breton, N. S., and the inhabitants of Canada consider his name

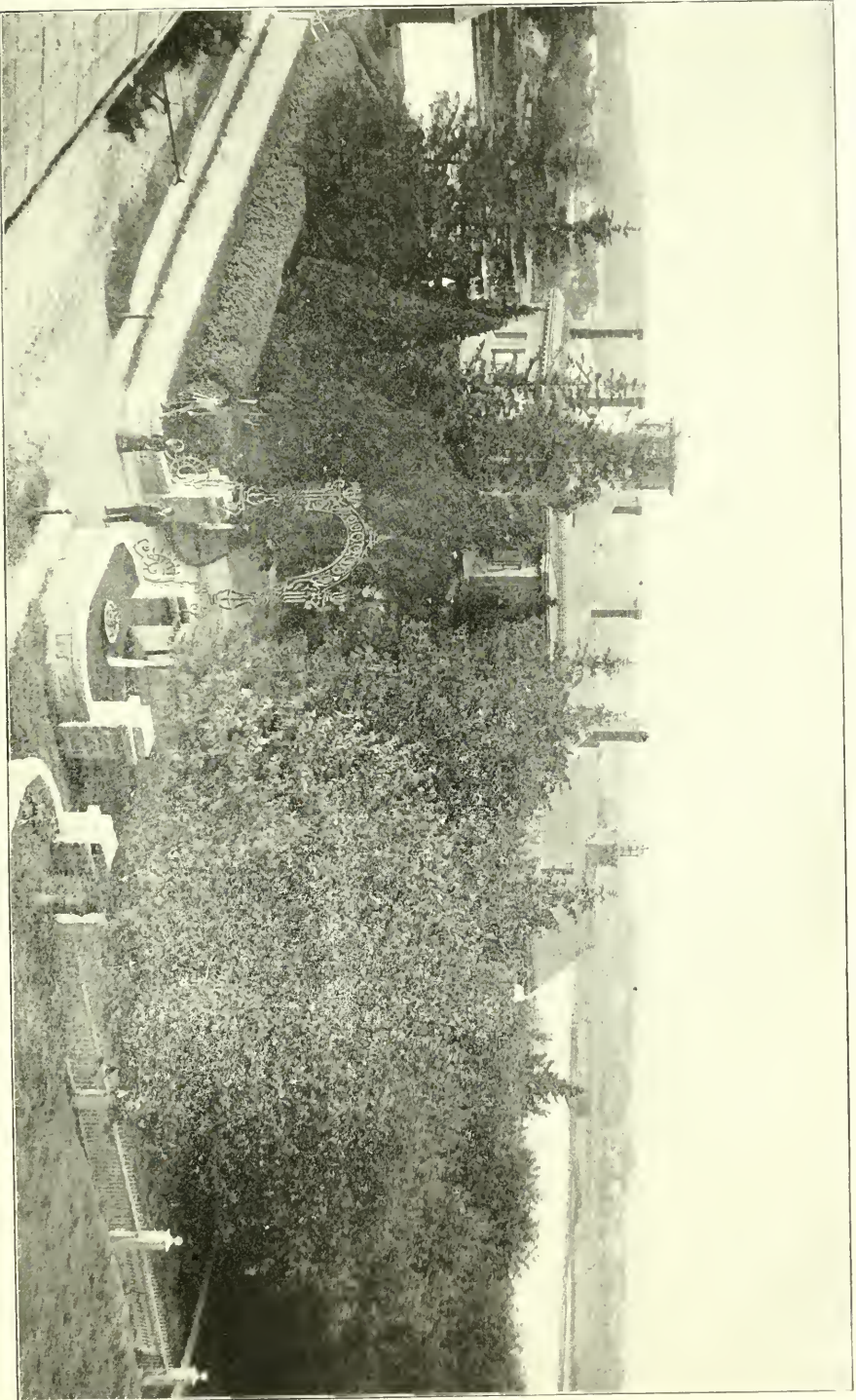
these mines have filled the people with awe so that the wise Solomon is eclipsed by the wonder-working name of William Penn Hussey. And well may it be so, for he has planned and successfully carried out feats in engineering which the Canadian Government engineers and other



WILLIAM PENN HUSSEY.

an all potent one in the commercial affairs of the Dominion. A notable event in their history was the running of the first locomotive over the railroad built by Mr. Hussey to the Broad Cove mines. The wonderful changes he has wrought and the amount of capital expended on

experts declared impossible. More particularly is this mechanical skill noticeable in the erection of the two great breakwaters that guard the harbor of the Broad Cove Coal Co. Mr. Hussey was no novice in the field of mining engineering when he invested his capital and



"RIVERBANK." RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PENN HUSSEY.

undertook to develop and make a paying investment of the Broad Cove Mines. Many experts predicted failure, but nothing daunted Mr. Hussey set about his Herculean task. His experience in mining was acquired in the mines of California and the west, amid surroundings and under circumstances that would have deterred any but him from continuing the business. This coupled with his magnificent physique, indomitable will-power and evenly balanced brain caused him to succeed where thousands would have failed and today the Broad Cove Coal Co. stands as a monument to his enterprise, skill and executive ability which the ravages of time can never efface. For his splendid services in developing this, so to speak, desolate portion of the Dominion, the Canadian Government offered Mr. Hussey the honor of knighthood but as an American citizen he refused the dignity, preferring to live under the stars and stripes than become a British subject.

Mr. Hussey was born at North Berwick, Maine, in 1847. He is a son of William Hussey, the well known inventor of the famous Hussey plough and a first cousin of John G. Whittier the poet. At the age of eighteen Mr. Hussey went to California where he engaged in mining. He returned to the east in 1872, but subsequently went to Kansas where he remained several years. From thence he came to Danvers and engaged extensively in the wholesale and retail coal business and is to this day known as the honest coal dealer. Many families here have reason to remember his benevolence, for it is a well known fact that none who asked for bread were given a stone and his coal sheds were always accessible to those less fortunate than their fellows. Generously permitting over 1,000 persons to become indebted to him for coal, he has never taken any legal means to collect what is now due him on the numerous accounts. Mr. Hussey has had charge of the construction of many large public works among which may be mentioned the sewer system of Boston. He retired from the local coal business in order to devote his entire time and attention to

the development of the Broad Cove Coal Co. which he had established at Cape Breton. Last year having brought that enterprise to a stage that it ranks among the richest coal mines in the world he resigned his position as Treasurer and General Manager in favor of his son J. Fred Hussey, but still owns seven-tenths of the Company's stock.

Mr. Hussey married the only daughter of W. H. Munro, the millionaire of Martha's Vineyard. Riverbank, his palatial home at Danversport, stands in its own grounds and here he entertains lavishly, dispensing his hospitality to his numerous friends in an unostentatious and pleasing manner. Mr. Hussey has travelled all over the world and is well acquainted with the various European capitals where he has met some of the most eminent statesmen and financiers of the continent.

J. Fred Hussey.

The mantle of William Penn Hussey has fallen upon the shoulders of his son, J. Fred Hussey, who has proven himself to be a worthy son of a worthy sire. Not only has he inherited his father's splendid physique and genial disposition but also much of his business acumen and executive ability.

Mr. J. Fred Hussey has always made his home with his father. He was educated at the public and Holten High Schools of this town and at the Burdette Business College, Boston. Upon completing his education he was associated with his father in the coal business at Danversport, and subsequently assisted him materially in the development of the Broad Cove Coal Co., of which he was elected Treasurer and General Manager last year, filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of his father, William Penn Hussey.

J. Fred Hussey is a young man of great ability and has already demonstrated his power to successfully continue the work of development at Broad Cove. He recently installed a mining plant there operated by compressed air which has been a great saving in the cost of mining the

coal and has materially reduced the Company's expenditure. Mr. Fred Hussey has been indefatigable in promoting the interests of the Company in every way and has won the esteem of the people of Broad Cove by his straightforwardness and kindness of disposition. His per-

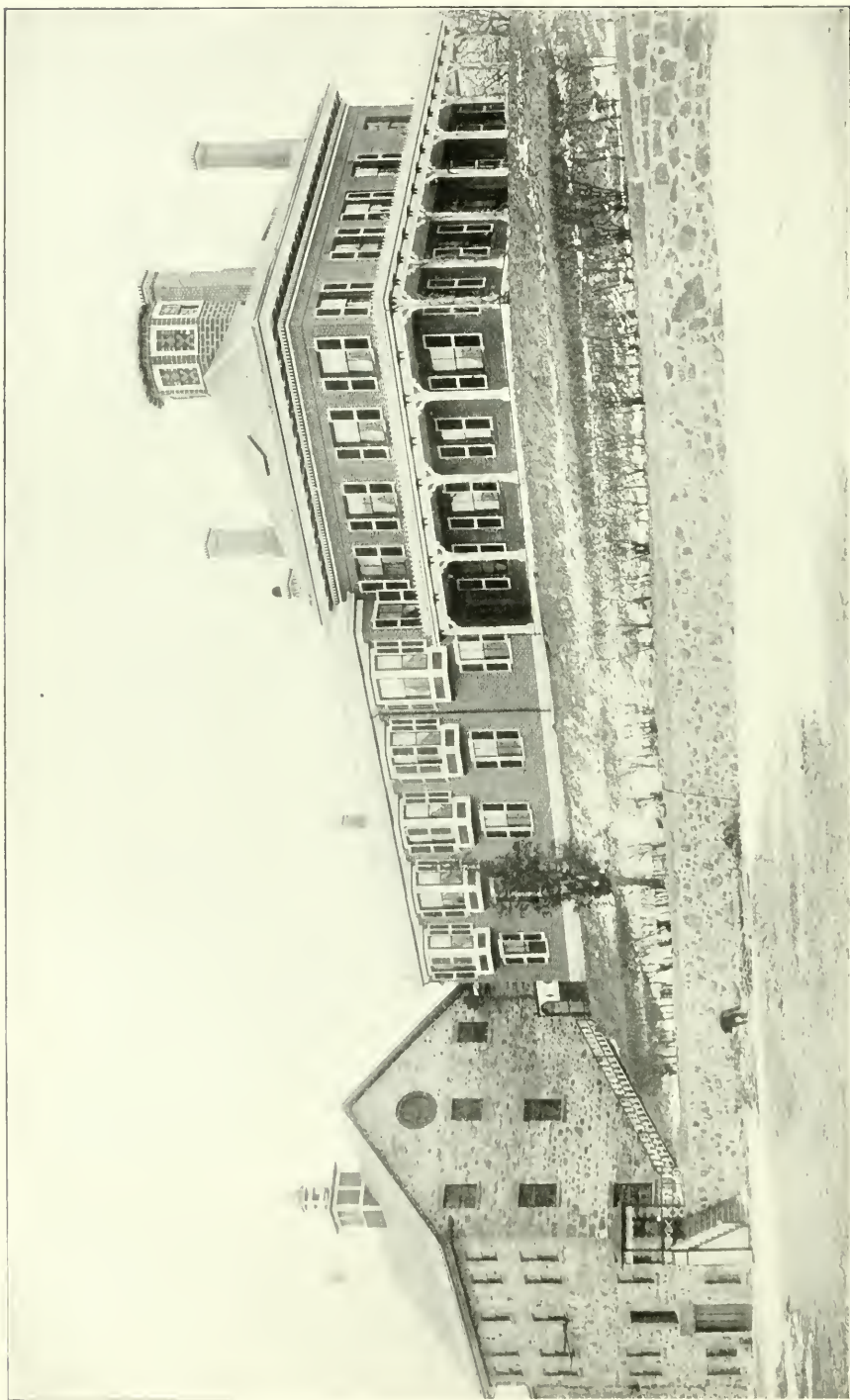
persons with 200 teams and ten bagpipes accompanied the couple twenty miles to Marbou. The town was gaily decorated with flags and the arrival of the party was the signal for the firing of a salute, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing. Dinner was served at the Cameron House and



J. FRED HUSSEY.

sonal popularity was most forcibly attested when at the close of the season's operations at Broad Cove in January Mr. Fred and wife were given a Highland send-off by the employees and people. An enthusiastic gathering of over 300

the Jubilee Hotel, after which music and dancing were enjoyed. Before his departure Mr. Fred Hussey was presented the following address by J. L. McDougall, solicitor of the Company, on behalf of the people of Broad Cove.



RESIDENCE OF J. FRED HUSSEY.

"To J. Fred Hussey, Treasurer of the Broad Cove Company, Limited.

Respected and Dear Sir:—

Having learned that you are about to leave us for a while in order to visit your native home in Danvers, Mass., we desire to convey to you our deep appreciation of what you have done for us and for our country while you were among us. Your noble enterprise at Broad Cove has been pushed on from its inception with energy, honor and success by yourself and your worthy father and we earnestly hope that the happy progress already made is but a faint intimation of the crowning results yet to follow. In the course of three short years your zeal, your capital and your courage have changed Broad Cove from a lifeless locality into a hive of industry. Whilst you were always intensely interested in pressing on the great work committed to your management, you were at the same time ever careful to see that the men who worked for you were properly treated and properly paid. This fact created and has always sustained the most agreeable relations between the employers and the employed at Broad Cove. We trust your connection with the Broad Cove Coal Company may continue, for we know that such connection will ensure success to the work and satisfaction to the workers.

We desire you also to convey to your wife our heartfelt thanks for the kindly interest and sympathy she evinced in our welfare during the last summer and spring. You have both earned the respect and gratitude of the people of Broad Cove, who will never cease to pray for your future health and happiness."

Mr. Fred Hussey replied with feeling and with brevity. Three hearty cheers were then given to Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, and as a fitting final to a day of gladness, three lusty cheers and a tiger were given for William Penn Hussey, the father, and founder of the Broad Cove Coal Company.

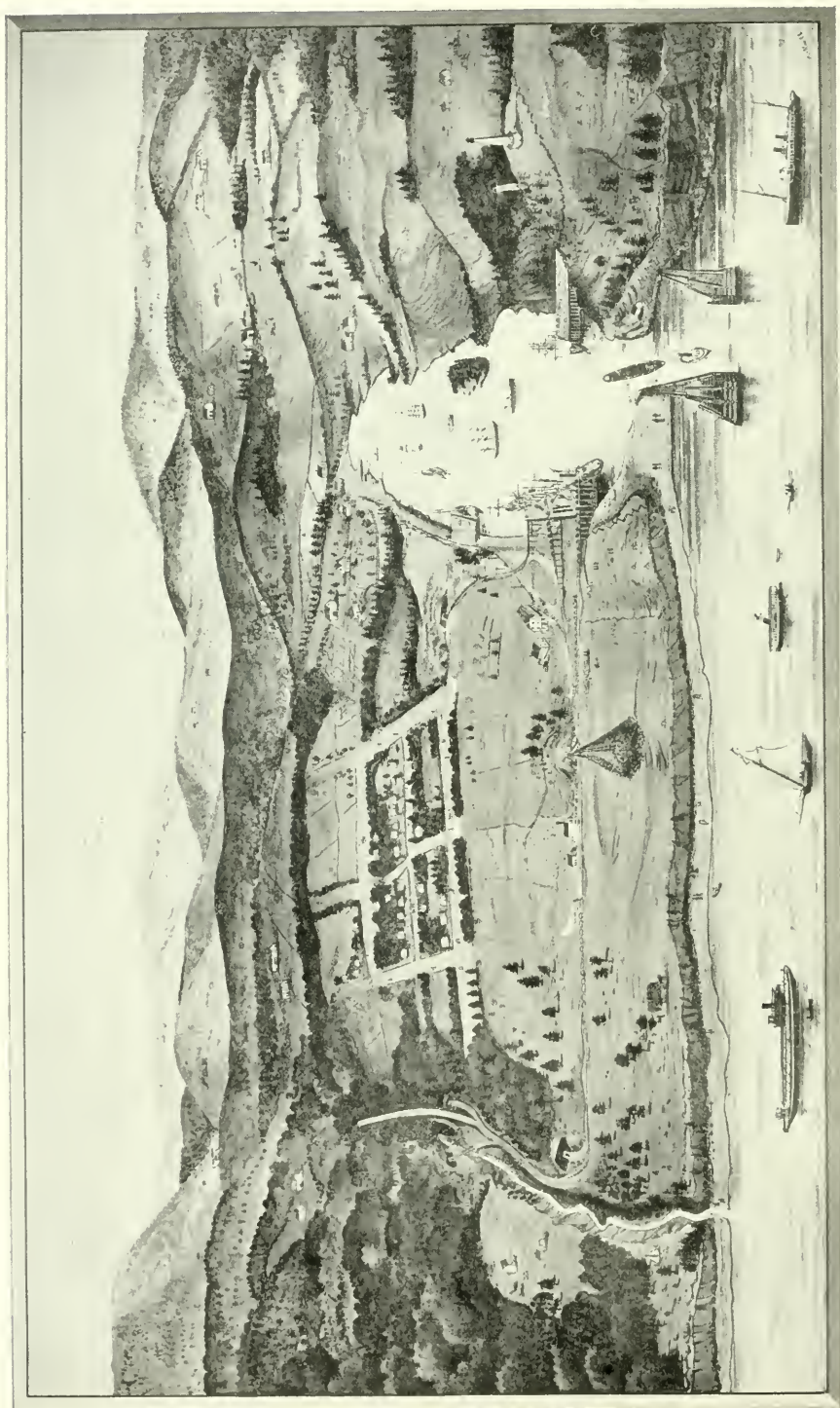
Mr. J. Fred Hussey was married to Miss Bessie Cushman Ingalls of Boston last year and when not occupying his residence at Broad Cove, makes his home at Riverbank annex, where his father has fitted up a superb suite of apartments for the young couple.

The following article is from the Provincialist, a paper edited in Canada and published in Boston, to show Canada's progress.

"Another enterprise of greater magnitude is the development of the Broad Cove Coal mine and the construction of an artificial harbor contiguous thereto. The dominant force in this huge undertaking is William Penn Hussey of Danvers, Massachusetts, and formerly well known in Boston as 'the honest coal dealer.' Some eight or nine years ago Mr. Hussey visited Broad Cove and, after carefully examining the coal and

the country, bought that mine for \$60,000. It was then in an undeveloped state, and the difficulty of development and transportation seemed almost irremovable. People less shrewd and pushing than Mr. Hussey himself, imagined at that time that he had struck a most desperate snag. But William Penn knew his ground, and went straight ahead, looking neither to the right nor to the left. In the winter of 1894 he got an Act of Incorporation passed through the Legislature of Nova Scotia for the Broad Cove Coal Company, Limited. It was now that Mr. Hussey's remarkable energy came into full play. When he bought the property the coal was there, it is true, but it was dormant and useless. There was no railroad within thirty-five miles of it; there was no good harbor within forty miles of it; a Canadian government engineer had examined McIsaac's Lake fast by, and had made a very discouraging report as to the practicability of making a harbor there; there was no capital, hope or enterprise in the locality. Broad Cove was in evil case. But Mr. Hussey, nothing daunted, resolved on two things, namely; to open up and develop that beautiful coal property, and to make a good shipping harbor of McIsaac's Lake. He went to Great Britain and other countries of Europe to float his scheme. He enlisted wealthy capitalists in England, Scotland, France and Switzerland. He went down to Broad Cove as Manager and Treasurer of his company, purchased large tracts of land around the mine and projected harbor, imported a heavy lot of plant, built a railway from the coal pits to the proposed harbor, (two miles), bought a powerful clam-shell dredge with its fleet of scows, and went to work with the cool determination of a man who means business. The result is that on the 16th day of last month the Minister of Public Works of Canada, who had been around seeing the coastal works of the Maritime Provinces, had the happy mortification of being able to steam right into the new and elegant harbor of Broad Cove—a harbor which a few years ago was pronounced virtually impossible by an expert officer of his own department. The distinguished Minister also experienced the cheerful novelty of seeing, in his own fair Dominion, an excellent harbor of immense public importance just being completed, two long substantial piers splendidly built at enormous cost, a magnificent shipping wharf with three or four vessels loading thereat, and all done without receiving one cent's worth of aid from the Government of Canada or any other Government. A novel experience, truly. For be it understood that, in Canada, all these public works are expected to be built and maintained by the Federal Government.

During the past two months an average of ten vessels a week—vessels of about 120 tons burthen—loaded with coal in this new harbor of Broad Cove. The season having been advanced before they were ready to do much shipping there, the market for this year's coal confined to the two provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. 30,000 tons of Broad Cove coal was sold in Charlottetown, P. E. I., alone, since



BROAD COVE COAL MINES.

two months. Next year this company expects to reach the best markets of the St. Lawrence and of the New England States. The mine is now ready to be worked with electricity and machinery and could, if required, turn out 4,000 tons a day. During this summer and last spring an average of 100 men a day were employed on the pier work, dredging and building operations. This does not include the hosts of country people engaged in hauling timber and other material for the various works there. Since the shipping of coal commenced fifty miners have been regularly employed, besides engineers, weighers and managers. By next fall this company will have expended one quarter of a million dollars in Broad Cove.

That this enterprise is one of tremendous advantage to the county of Inverness is self-evident, and there is scarcely a doubt but that it is destined to be one of great and permanent profit to its clever, courageous promoters. Like every human venture, the undertaking has still difficulties and defects but its general success is established beyond question. The mine can be operated at less cost than any other mine in Nova Scotia; it is between 150 and 200 miles nearer Montreal and St. Lawrence markets than any other of the working collieries of Cape Breton, and the superior quality of the coal will always command top prices. After this season the coal can be shipped from there in large steamers. They have now fifteen feet of water in the channel at low tide, and when the piers are extended outwardly 200 feet more they will have thirty-five feet of water.

Mr. Neagli, a rich manufacturer of Zurich, Switzerland, is one of the principal stockholders, and has spent all this and the most of last summer in Broad Cove. Such is his confidence in the scheme that he says he would be willing to invest a million dollars in it himself. The other parties interested are equally sanguine, particularly the gallant founder. So long as William Penn Hussey controls the craft, his friends in Inverness will be moved to address it in the majestic language of the old Roman: "What dost thou fear? thou hast Caesar on board."

Thomas Pinnance.

Mr. Pinnance possesses much ability and a peculiar fitness as a fashioner of gentlemen's clothing and has been successful in building up an excellent trade. He is a native of England and was employed by Poole, the celebrated London tailor. Mr. Pinnance came to this country in 1888, and two years later came to Danvers, obtaining employment with M. C. Lord. In 1895 he went into business for himself, and has a store at 35 Maple street, where he has on hand an excellent line of seasonable novelties in domestic

and imported materials. His experience in the best tailoring establishments in London enables him to give his patrons correct style and an excellent fit that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

Mr. Pinnance's trade is largely among the fashionably dressed young men of the town, who have confidence in his skill and judgment in turning out the finest clothing, while his charges are modest.

Mansel C. Lord.

The merchant tailoring enterprise of Mansel C. Lord was established in 1879, and commands an excellent patronage among the most discriminating and fastidious citizens of Danvers and its vicinity. Mr. Lord also has many customers in Boston and Reading whom he visits at frequent intervals. His salesroom is well appointed and at present six persons are employed in the making of garments. The stock embraces a valuable and choice assortment of foreign and domestic wools, worsteds, beavers, tweeds, and novelties, in fancy and fashionable weaves, that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Mr. Lord is a practical cutter, and expert tailor of twenty-three years' experience, and personally attends to all the details of production, allowing no garment to leave his hands unless it can be pronounced absolutely perfect in fit, finish, style and workmanship. It is thus that he has built up his trade, and he can be implicitly relied upon to furnish only such garments as shall be perfect in every detail. Mr. Lord was born in Athens, Maine, 1858, attending the public schools and graduating at Somerset Academy. Upon completing his education he went to Bangor to learn the tailoring business and from thence came to Danvers, where he established himself in business. He subsequently removed to the old Post-office building, where he has been located for eighteen years. He is prominent in social circles, being a member of Mosaic Lodge; Holten Royal Arch Chapter; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, Beverly; I. O. O. F., and Red Men. He has a comfortable residence at the corner of Park and Berry streets.

Hon. Arthur A. Putnam.

Arthur Alwyn Putnam of Uxbridge, Mass., youngest son of Elias and Eunice (Ross) Putnam and descendant of John Putnam, emigrant progenitor of the numerous and widely-spread family of the name in America, was born in Putnamville, Danvers, near the Topsfield line, Nov. 18, 1829. His mother was a daughter of Adam Ross of Ipswich, Mass., a soldier at Bunker Hill and during the Revolutionary War. Elias, his father, was son of Israel Putnam, who was a "highly respected and worthy citizen;" and of his wife, Anna, who was a daughter of Elias and Eunice (Andrews) Endicott, and a lineal descendant of Gov. John Endicott. Israel was son of Dea. Edmund Putnam, and of his wife, Anna Andrews, sister of the above Mrs. Elias Endicott. Dea. Edmund was captain of one of the eight Danvers-Lexington companies of April 19, 1775, marching with his men and the rest to engage in the memorable battle on that day.

The subject of our sketch, having received his earlier education at public schools in his native town, and at academies in Westfield, Mass., and Thetford and West Randolph, Vt., entered Dartmouth College, in 1852, but left it at the end of his sophomore year. He then studied law at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, and afterward in the offices of Culver, Parker & Arthur (late President Arthur, New York), and of Ives and Pea-

body of Salem, Mass. In the winter of 1851-52, he taught in the school of his native district, as his father had done at the same place forty years before. He began to make political speeches in the neighborhood about the time he became a voter, but became still more active in this line in various parts of Essex County, during the Fremont campaign of 1856. In that year Danvers elected him her representative to the lower branch of the state legislature, in which he was the youngest but one of that body, yet was appointed one

of the monitors of the House and also a member of the committee on elections. After two years of impaired eyesight, he resumed his law studies, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar and opened his office in the town of his birth. In 1859, also, his fellow citizens again sent him to the legislature, where he was highly influential in helping to elect John A. Goodwin as speaker, and held the position of Chairman of the Committee on Probate and Chancery. In the extra session of 1860 he was quite alone



HON. ARTHUR A. PUTNAM.

in opposing the bill for the wholesale slaughter of cattle suspected of pleuropneumonia. The measure was wildly pushed through both houses, but Mr. Putnam's bold and carefully considered speech predicted that in two or three weeks the senseless scare and craze would die out and the law would be a dead letter, and this was precisely what came to pass.

Of his patriotic service, when, at the outbreak of the rebellion in the spring of

1861, he presided over the first war meeting in Danvers and soon afterward raised and commanded the second company formed in the town (Company I, of the 14th Infantry), an account is given in the "Historical Sketch," in the first part of this volume. Along with other officers he had difficulties with the colonel of the regiment and accordingly left it about the time of its departure from Fort Warren for Washington and returned to the practice of law at Danvers. But as the war continued, the fever was on again and in the summer of 1863, he joined with Col. Frankle of the Second Heavy Artillery, in actively recruiting the 3d battalion of that regiment, in which he soon became senior 1st lieutenant and subsequently captain of Co. E. This was the last of the Massachusetts regiments to return home after the war. Its service consisted chiefly of garrisoning forts on the Atlantic coast and skirmishing with the enemy in the interior to capture cotton and other spoils. At places where he was stationed, epidemics were very prevalent and the mortality was great, but he himself kept on his feet, and on being asked later what principal battle he had been engaged in, he replied, "The Battle of *Yellow Fever*." During his service in the Second Artillery, he was also judge advocate at Plymouth, N. C., and for a time was assistant provost marshal of the District of North Carolina, having charge, for several weeks, of the central office at Newbern. He has long been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, as commander of his post for two years, as delegate to state and national encampments and on the staff of various department commanders: as judge advocate under department commander Smith in 1891, and as himself a candidate for department commander in 1892, when he made a strong run, but was defeated by his friend, J. K. Churchill, who had the advantage of being in the line of promotion. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a favorite orator in many places for Memorial Day, delivering an address each year and sometimes two on the same day and in one instance three.

In the spring of 1866, he removed to Blackstone, Mass., for the continued practice of his profession. In 1872 he was appointed Judge of the newly created 2d District Court of Southern Worcester, having tried, during the four previous years, numerous civil and criminal cases before juries in the Superior Court, with many favorable verdicts. He has been judge for twenty-seven years, and during that long time has been absent from his post only a few days and then by reason of sickness alone. At the end of twenty-five years of service, his admiring friends and associates desired to compliment him with some token of their appreciation of his high worth and able and faithful work, but the purpose or plan was abandoned in consequence of his disinclination to receive the honor.

During his residence at Blackstone, he married, Nov. 25, 1868, Miss Helen Irving Staples of that town, and their two children are Alden Lyon and Beatrice. In 1877, the family removed to Uxbridge where they have since had their home. In both places Judge Putnam has continued to take a deep interest in political affairs and has been a staunch Republican from the start, though not blindly or slavishly following his party in any abandonments of its original and fundamental principles. He has attended local meetings, stumped in state and national campaigns, served as delegate to important conventions in the state and was alternate to the national conventions that nominated Lincoln and Hayes, and has been called to preside over others, County, Congressional, and Senatorial. His speeches at such meetings, like his arguments at court or his addresses on other occasions, are not only strong and eloquent, but are often touched with wit and humor, irony or sarcasm, that greatly enhance the general effect. A somewhat extended newspaper sketch of him, to which we are not a little indebted for our own, testifies to the delight with which his assembled friends or fellow citizens always welcome his presence and voice, his fine figure and his apt and ready utterance. Some or many of the hot contests in which he has been engaged as counsel or partisan and

in which he has shown conspicuous ability, are well remembered. The one that resulted in the first nomination and election of George F. Hoar to Congress, was of first rate importance. The delegates to the convention were about equally divided in their preference between Mr. Hoar and Mr. Bird. All depended upon the five delegates that were yet to be chosen from Blackstone, and these were in doubt. Mainly through the lead and influence of Judge Putnam the five declared for the future illustrious senator, and the world knows the sequel.

The Judge has also a decided literary taste and talent. In 1855, he wrote a series of letters from New York to the *Salem Register* on "Life in the Metropolis," and published an address on General Grant. During the Rebellion he was war editor of the *Peabody Press* for about a year, and also at Plymouth, N. C., started and conducted for two months a small weekly paper, called "The Flag." The "History of Blackstone," contained in the "History of Worcester County," is one of his productions. The "Ten Years a Police Court Judge" (1884), is a highly entertaining book and is still sold, and his "Putnam Guards" (1887), giving an account of early war proceedings in Danvers in 1861, is a pamphlet of permanent interest and value. Among his notable occasional addresses is one which he delivered at the dedication of the Thayer memorial building in Uxbridge; and among various admirable lectures which he has given before literary societies may be particularly mentioned his "Miles Standish" and his "Authorship of Shakespeare," in the last of which he sides, with telling effect, with the Baconians. Many years ago he organized in Danvers a Shakespeare Club, which Hon. Henry K. Oliver, of Salem and Lawrence, said was the second in the United States, Oliver himself having organized the first. The Judge is not only fond of the drama, but also has a passionate love of music and was very early in life an adept with many an instrument and played the post-horn or bugle in noted bands, nor by any means has wholly lost the taste or art in later years.

Wherever he has lived, he has proved himself a good and useful citizen, a warm hearted friend and a faithful servant of the public. He was formerly on the Library Committee of the Danvers Peabody Institute, and has served on school committees in Danvers, Blackstone and Uxbridge. For many years he has been a trustee of the Uxbridge Savings Bank, being also one of its financial committee; and he is now the President of the Trustees of the Uxbridge Public Library. He is of the Unitarian denomination and for six years was chairman of the Parish committee of the Uxbridge Unitarian Society. About the time he left Dartmouth College he read in his classroom an essay on Thomas Paine, which, by its broad and radical views, gave much offence to the faculty. Thirty-three years afterward the college conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Perhaps neither party stands to-day just where it stood forty or fifty years ago. At all events, the Judge has always had "the courage of his convictions," and he is as honest and true as he is brave and kind, helpful and unselfish.

Hon. William H. Moody.

Upon the death of the lamented General Cogswell in the early spring of 1895, the Republican thought of the old Essex district turned instinctively to Hon. William H. Moody of Haverhill, at that time serving his fifth year as District Attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts, as his successor.

He is a native of Newbury, where he was born Dec. 23, 1853. He graduated from Phillips Academy, attended Holten High School of Danvers, where he resided for a few years, graduated from Andover, in 1872, and from Harvard University four years later. Devoting himself to the study of law, Mr Moody practiced in Haverhill with marked success and has acted as city solicitor. His incumbency of the district attorneyship was a most notable one, and attracted wide attention. At a special election held at the time of the regular state election in November, 1895, he was chosen to succeed Gen. Cogswell, receiving 15,064

votes to 5,815 for Hon. H. N. Shepard of Boston, democrat. One year later, Mr. Moody was re-elected by a majority of about 12,000 over Hon. E. M. Boynton of West Newbury. The sixth congressional district is historic territory, comprising as it does, the major portion

he served on the committee upon expenditures in the department of justice and election committee No. 1. His work upon the vexatious problems arising from contested election cases which this committee was called upon to consider, was eminently fair and just to all concerned.



HON. W. H. MOODY, CONGRESSMAN 6TH DISTRICT.

of Essex county, with a population, according to the United States census of 1890, of 169,418. Of the many and diversified interests there involved, Mr. Moody has been a most acceptable representative. In the fifty-fourth congress

Mr. Moody introduced several bills bearing upon the fishing industry, in which his district is so largely interested, and also devoted himself to securing better life-saving facilities along the north shore. He is an eloquent speaker and his eulogy

upon Gen. Cogswell, delivered in Congress on the day set apart for such memorials, was one of the best heard there in recent years. Mr. Moody is prominent in social life in his home city and is a member of leading fraternal and business organizations.

honor when next a vacancy shall occur.

Mr. Moody is one of the broadest, kindest and most popular men in the state, and in every department of human affairs receives the warmest support from all classes.



HON. W. S. KNOX.

Congressman Moody's numerous successes in the National House and his able leadership and recognition in various important measures are familiar to all. He has been among those most prominently spoken of as Speaker Reed's successor, and is one of the leading candidates for the

Hon. William S. Knox.

In the Massachusetts delegation to the lower branch of Congress the counsel of Hon. William S. Knox of Lawrence ranks high. The territory represented by Mr. Knox is considered to have the greatest

textile interests of any district in the country, including such manufacturing centres as Lawrence and Lowell and reaching to our neighbor, Peabody. Not for a moment was there a doubt that the interests of the Fifth District would be amply protected by its present Congressman and these anticipations have been abundantly justified. Hon. William S. Knox was born in Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1843, moved to Lawrence when nine years of age, and has resided in that city ever since. He graduated from Amherst College in 1865 and in the fall of the following year was admitted to the Essex Bar. The legal practice of Mr. Knox has always been a large one and he was chosen City Solicitor in 1875-6, and again in 1887-8-9-90. In 1874-5 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, his legal acumen placing him upon the Judiciary Committee. He has been markedly successful in business movements and is now president of the Arlington National Bank of Lawrence. In 1894, he was elected to Congress by a good majority over Hon. George W. Fifield, Democrat, and in the Republican tidal wave of November, 1896, he was given 17,835 votes to 11,531 for Hon. J. H. Harrington of Lowell, his Democratic opponent. In the fifty-fourth Congress, Mr. Knox served upon the Committees on Territories, and Expenditures upon Public Buildings. Upon the questions arising from reports by these committees, he spoke frequently and with effect. Perhaps the most important of the bills which he presented was that providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy. Bankruptcy legislation was a subject of particular interest to Mr. Knox, other speeches dealing with the proposed International Monetary Conference and various territorial matters. In the recent special session of Congress, the opinion of the member from the Fifth Massachusetts District was most weighty in the consideration of the economic problems there presented for solution. Mr. Knox was elected to and is a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress. His views are in line with those of the Republican majority. Personally, he is

most affable and numbers friends by legions.

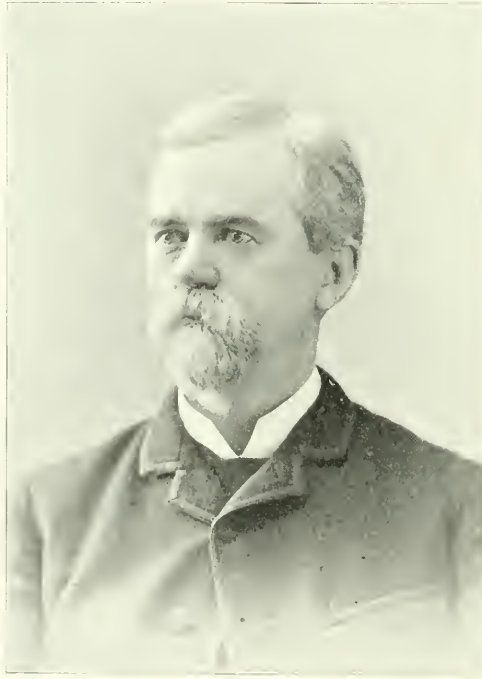
Charles Horace Shepard.

Charles Horace Shepard came to Danvers in 1873 from Woburn, and established here the apothecary business, which he sold later to Edgar C. Powers; now the property of S. M. Moore. In 1875 Mr. Shepard bought the *Mirror* newspaper and printing office of H. C. Cheever, and the job printing business of Putnam & Barnes, and consolidated them in new quarters in the Ropes block, where the business has since remained, and is now the property of Frank E. Moynahan, who had been for some years a member of the staff, and purchased the plant of Mr. Shepard in 1890, on the latter's appointment as U. S. Consul to Sweden. During Mr. Shepard's fifteen years ownership and management of the *Danvers Mirror*, the paper attained high rank among the local weeklies of the County and State, and its editor was recognized among his fellows by election for several years as Secretary of the Massachusetts Press Association; was once commissioned to go to Augusta and present in person its invitation to James G. Blaine to attend and address the Association at its annual reunion and banquet in Boston: was twice elected Vice President of the Essex County Republican Club; and was appointed, with Dr. Loring, Gen. Cogswell, Cabot Lodge, Judge Cate of Amesbury and editor Hill of Haverhill, to prepare and present to John G. Whittier, on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, an expression and testimonial of the Club's regard and reverence for the noble man and loved poet; and Mr. Shepard had the honor and pleasure to convey and present to Mr. Whittier the Club's offer, in the form of a specially prepared book of suitable size, containing portions of an address before the Club by Senator Hoar, after a recent half-day spent with the poet, resolutions of the Club followed by signatures of all its officers and members, and nearly every member of the Senate and House of the United States Congress.

Mr. Shepard attended the National con-

vention in Chicago in 1884 that nominated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency; was alternate delegate to Gen. Cogswell from this Congressional district to the National convention that nominated General Harrison for President in 1888; was the same year unanimously nominated for Representative to the General Court from this district (Danvers and Middleton), and was elected; was unanimously renominated the next year and was (fortunately) defeated, though by only one vote, when 200 Republicans, as is usual in "off-years," did not get to the polls. Mr. Shepard's course and service had been such that in 1890 he was given, without urging and at no expense, what Secretary Blaine pronounced the best recommendations he had ever seen for a consular appointment, including individual autograph letters from John G. Whittier, Hon. Augustus Mudge, Rev. C. B. Rice, Geo. W. Fiske, Melvin B. Putnam, John D. Long, Oliver Ames, Governor Brackett, Treasurer Marden, Secretary Pierce, Auditor Ladd, Speaker Barrett, Commissioner Merrill, Sergeant-at-Arms Adams; forty hold-over members of the Legislature of 1889, on a joint recommendation; Governor Davis, Senator Hale and Congressman Boutelle of Maine; two of the largest business firms in the paper line in Boston; many delegates to the National Convention of 1888, and last but not least, the President and all past officers of the Massachusetts Press Association, and General William Cogswell. Application

was made for a Consulate in Canada, but the location given was Gothenburg, Sweden; a district 500 miles in length and from 150 to 300 miles wide, containing three million people, the principal cities of the kingdom (except Stockholm), and the only open winter seaport. During Mr. Shepard's three years in the service, recording yearly a business of a million-and-a-half dollars, forwarding quarterly accounts to the State and Treasury departments, there was never reported a single error.



C. H. SHEPARD.

After waiting expectantly six months for recall by Mr. Cleveland's administration, which did not appear, and not caring to cross the Atlantic in winter, Mr. Shepard sent his resignation to Washington, packed his goods and with his family returned home reaching this country after a stay of eight days in London (where he received from Minister Bayard a pass to the House of Commons), in time to put in a week at the Columbian Exposition; there enjoying

the entertainment and courtesy of a box in the Auditorium, from Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, Treasurer of the Exposition, whom Mr. Shepard had entertained in Gothenburg, and accompanied on a mission to King Oscar, in the interest of Sweden's taking part in our World's Fair. Mr. Peck was commissioned with others to visit all the European countries in 1892 to urge their participation in our Fair, and their mission was most successful. That reception and

interview with the King on his yacht "Sofia" in the beautiful harbor of the famous summer resort of Sweden at the island of Marstrand, twenty miles from Gothenburg; the King's welcome, Mr. Peck's address, King Oscar's response in English, his cordial handshake of all the visitors, was an event not to be forgotten; and the praiseful letter of Director-General Davis of the World's Fair, to the Consul after the return home of the Commissioners, was something worthy to be framed. Mr. Peck is now, by appointment of the President, Director-General of the American Exhibit at the Paris Exposition next year.

Another most pleasing event in Mr. Shepard's service in Sweden was a day's entertainment of Hon. Andrew D. White, then U. S. Minister to Russia, now Ambassador to Germany. The best turnout in the city was none too good for the Consul to supply for a half-day's tour of its avenues, numerous parks, water-works, canals, miles of wharfage, and beautiful buildings, by Minister White, English Consul Duff, and the American Consul and Vice Consul. It may not be generally known that the official rank of an American Consul is classed as equal to that of Colonel in our regular army; and that on any public occasion where such officers are assembled, precedence is taken according to date of commission.

Returning to Danvers, Mr. Shepard and family re-established their home on Ash street, and in July, 1895, he purchased the two printing and newspaper offices in Peabody; and that is his present business. He is a Notary Public for this State, by appointment of Governor Greenhalge, having had much to do in that line while in the consular service, being by virtue of such office, Notary Public for the United States, and a consular certificate and seal must attest signatures to all official or legal documents issued in foreign countries to be used in the United States. Mr. Shepard took the degrees of Master Mason, in Meridian Splendor Lodge, Newport, Maine, in 1867, and of Royal Arch Mason, in Stevens R. A. Chapter, same town, in 1868; and was made Secretary of each body, on the

evenings of his raising, and exaltation; and held the same so long as he resided in the State.

If the foregoing shall be considered sufficient reason for appearance on this planet, something may be said of the time of that event and its previous and subsequent relations. In the late years of the last century a Baptist clergyman named Samuel Shepard came from England to America and established a home in Brentwood, New Hampshire. From there his son Joseph, a graduate of Dartmouth, and a physician, with his wife and two daughters and five sons, moved early in this century to the young State of Maine. His son Josiah settled in the town of Stetson, in Penobscot county and married Mary Damon, daughter of Daniel Damon, who had come from North Reading, Mass. Their children were Hervey Hook, Charles Horace, born Oct. 19, 1842, and Mary Elizabeth. The mother and son Horace and daughter Elizabeth are now living, mother and son in Danvers and daughter in Reading, wife of Joseph S. Temple. The father died in 1869, in Newport, Maine. The son Hervey died in Matamoras, Mexico, in 1863, where he had fled from Texas to escape service in the rebel army.

Joseph Shepard and Samuel Damon, young men just of age, and brothers of Josiah and Mary (Damon) Shepard, in 1831 emigrated from Maine to Texas and engaged in the contest of Texas for independence from Mexico. Joseph died there after ten years' residence; Samuel remained, married, became wealthy, and came to Maine in 1856 to visit his relatives: whom his wonderful tales of easy life and rapid wealth in Texas so much excited, that about twenty of them went to that State the next year; most of whom returned to Maine the year following. Josiah Shepard and family were of the number who went, and having invested their money had to stay, and were there when the war came on, and unable to get away. The father was over military age; the son Hervey was drafted and served about a year as clerk on a government vessel on the Brazos river, when he obtained a substitute, below military age;

later, the law being changed to take in boys of fifteen years on their own account, Hervey escaped to Mexico (the only possible way to get out of the state), and with the result as before stated.

Horace, the main subject of this sketch, was exempt from "Confederate" conscription by reason of his business as apothecary. He was subject, however, to the State draft, and was three times called out for scares, that amounted to nothing, and lasted but a week or two. The war over, the family returned to Maine and settled in Newport, where the son continued in the apothecary business until his father's death, when he returned to Texas to secure and resell property forfeited for non-payment, and he was there most of the time for three years; returning to Woburn, where his mother and sister were then living, and from there they came to Danvers. While in Woburn he took a course in Comer's Commercial College,

in Boston. Mr. Shepard's schooling was obtained in the schools of his native town and at Westbrook Seminary. November 29, 1883, Mr. Shepard was married to Miss Eliza M. Hersey, daughter of Clark and Olive L. Hersey, at her home in

East Corinth, Maine; and they have one daughter, born May 12, 1885, name, Bertha May Shepard.

Albert O. Elwell.

No modern art demands closer appli-

cation, greater tact, or the exercise of a higher order of judgment than that of photography in its higher branches. When to these qualities are added long experience and a sincere desire to excel, we have as a result the artist photographer, who reflects honor upon his profession, and to whom is due the credit for the wonderful progress made in the art within the past decade. Mr. Elwell has steadily pursued his vocation for seventeen years, earning public confidence and establishing a reputation for skill and thoroughness that is by no means confined to Danvers alone. His studio, parlors and gallery occupy the entire upper floor of the



A. O. ELWELL'S STUDIO.

postoffice building, and are most thoroughly equipped with the most improved apparatus and appurtenances, elegantly furnished, tastefully arranged, accessible and attractive. Several assistants are employed and ladies find here every



CHARLES P. KERANS.

pany, which has offices at 44 High street, Boston, and a large plant on Liberty street, Danversport, manufactures fine leathers for shoes, bags, belts, trunks, suspenders, etc. Commonly speaking, the products of the factory are russet and colored leathers. Last year this company turned out sixty thousand sides of finished leather, which went all over this country and Europe. The firm was organized in 1872, with C. P. Kerans & Bond constituting the partnership; later the firm was Plumer, Bond & Kerans; then George Plumer, Joseph Plumer and C. P. Kerans; then Plumer & Kerans. George Plumer & Co. is the firm designation now, the Co. being Charles P. Kerans. The special machinery used is pebbling and printing machines, rollers, jacks, and other ingenious devices.

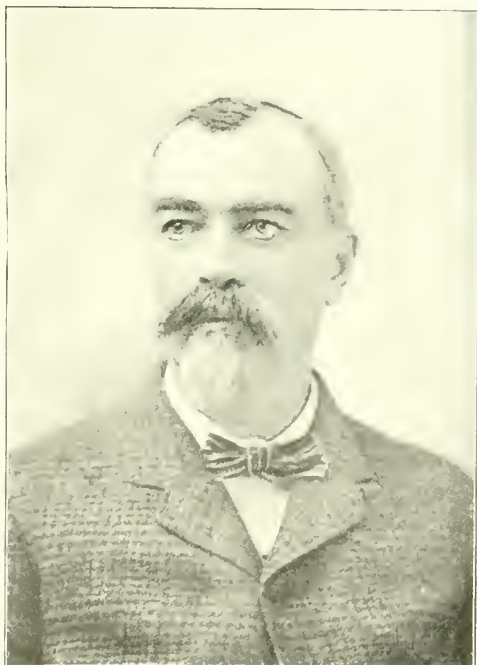
There are sixty men employed in the factory, besides a large corps of clerks, accountants and bookkeepers

desirable accessory for proper posing and are invariably pleased with the work done. Mr. Elwell's skill, however, is not confined to photographic portraits, as his facilities for the production of pastels, water-colors and landscapes are unsurpassed. His proficiency in out-door photography is attested by the views which appear in this work, all of which were executed by him, showing that he seeks and achieves absolute perfection in all that he undertakes.

Mr. Elwell is a native of Gloucester, where he was born in 1865, but received his education at the Holten High School. He learned his art in the studio of W. G. Hussey, of Salem, and afterwards entered the studio of Mr. Thompson, Amesbury, where he remained until 1887, when he opened his present art gallery.

Naumkeag Leather Co.

The Naumkeag Leather Com-



GEORGE A. PLUMER.

and salesmen. The business grows steadily year by year, as the reputation of the leathers made by this firm grows wider. It is a live industry, which has been built up by correct business methods and honest goods. Danvers would gladly welcome more such industrial enterprises within her borders.

James O. Perry.

This business was established in 1867, by Henry L. Eaton, who at that time occupied a store in the Noyes block, but afterwards removed to the next block above when the business was purchased by its present proprietor, James O. Perry. Mr. Perry erected the splendid Perry block in 1895, and moved the business to its present location the same year. The store occupies the larger lower floor of the block and is handsomely finished and fitted up with large plate glass show windows, electric lighted, and admirably arranged for the advantageous display of its fine stock. The stock carried is large



C. P. KERANS' RESIDENCE.

and varied. It embraces a full line of imported and domestic groceries, condiments and relishes, teas, coffees, canned goods, provisions and meats, and in fact all the leading staple groceries in great

variety. Combined with these Mr. Perry deals extensively in hay and grain, fertilizers and various special articles. Ten assistants are employed in the various departments of the business, and several delivery wagons are in use, delivering



PLUMER & CO.'S FACTORY.

goods throughout the large territory from which the trade of the house is drawn. The trade is not confined to Danvers, but extends to Salem, Peabody, and the surrounding districts, within a radius of fifteen miles. Conducted upon

those principles of sterling integrity and fair dealing which are the unfailing sources of prosperity and success, the business of the house is large, steady, and increasing yearly. Mr. Perry was born in the old Berry Tavern, Oct. 3, 1848, and at the age of twenty-one years engaged in the provision business with Henry L. Noyes, whom he afterwards bought out. It is almost superfluous to

add that Mr. Perry enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens, and has been, during his long business career, an important factor in everything that has been calculated to favor the interests of his native

Andrew H. Paton.

Was born in Danvers, July 18, 1849, of Scotch parentage. His father, Andrew Paton, and his mother, Mary S. Tulloch, came to this country at an early age, and were married in Danvers in 1847. Andrew H. Paton, the oldest child and only son, received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Holten High school in 1865. While at school, and for some years thereafter, he worked in the shoe shops and factories of the town, and as a grocer's clerk. In 1879, he

edited and published the *Essex County Citizen*, which advocated the so-called "Greenback" doctrine of national currency. He was one of a committee to at that time interview General Butler in Washington, to induce him to become the candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, of those who believed in the Green-



J. O. PERRY BLOCK.

town and promote its general prosperity.

James O. and Wallace P. Perry are also owners of the Leavitt Barrel Clamp and Cap, which is a new and useful article, fully protected by patent, invented by Geo. A. Leavitt. The manufacture of this article is likely to develop into one of the growing industries of Danvers. A shop has already been equipped with boiler and engine and suitable machinery, capable of turning out from twelve to fifteen dozen per day. Quite a large number of these clamps and caps have already been disposed of, thus demonstrating their usefulness as a labor-saving device in handling full unheaded barrels and in repairing old barrels.



INTERIOR OF J. O. PERRY'S MARKET.

back principles. Mr. Paton obtained a large portion of the 53,000 petitioners who signed the request for the General to begin that series of memorable campaigns which in 1882 resulted in his election as Governor. In 1880 Mr. Paton entered the general office of the Knights of Labor at Marblehead, and he was, at its beginning and for a long time thereafter, associate editor of the Knights of Labor Journal. Afterwards he was identified in a similar capacity with the Essex County Statesman and the American Statesman, both of Marblehead, and the Essex County Review of Danvers. At a later date he was for a time in the business management of the Boston Daily Traveler. In 1883 he was elected Representative to the General Court from the district of Danvers and Wenham, being the candidate of the united opposition to the Republican party. In the legislature he served on the Committees of Printing and of Education. He opposed the majority of the latter committee in its proposition to confine the free text book system to the common schools. The legislature adopted the minority amendment and passed the bill, with the High schools included. He also opposed the so-called Berry Bill to build houses for the poor of the state at a cost of \$300 each, on the ground that such homes were not good enough.

Mr. Paton has served the town as its auditor of accounts and was one of the committee that first reported in favor of commercial electric lighting by the town.

He has several times been a candidate of the minority for local, county and state offices. He has also been identified with many of the social and fraternal societies of the town and nation. Was, in 1894, 1895 and 1896, the head of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States, and as its Great Inchoonee visited the Order in all the states and territories. Was one of the committee of Amity Lodge to prepare the history of Freemasonry in Danvers and vicinity. He is the Grand Commander of the American



ANDREW H. PATON.

Legion of Honor of New England, and Deputy Supreme Commander for the United States; also a member of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor of Massachusetts; was a member of the Grand Lodge Sons of Temperance of Massachusetts; is Supreme Secretary of the Archaic Order of the American Sphinx and National President of the United States Protective League. His literary abilities have been greatly in demand in the ritualistic work of

the fraternities in which he is prominent. He prepared a large part of the literature now in use by the Red Men and much of its ritual. He wrote the rituals of the American Friendly Society, of the Archaic Order of the American Sphinx, and of the United States Provident League. His ritual written for the American Legion of Honor was selected as the best of over fifty that were presented. He is now the President of the Windsor Club, the strongest social organization of Danvers. He is

also general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

Mr. Paton has always continued in the political beliefs represented by the Chicago platform of the Democratic party in 1896 and was a member and active worker of the American Bimetallic League, which largely contributed to the campaign work for silver that culminated in the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency. He was one of the representatives of the League selected to attend the National Democratic convention at Chicago, and the Free Silver Party Convention at St. Louis, in 1896, and was elected as a Massachusetts delegate to the National People's Party Convention at St. Louis in 1896.

In 1875, he married Ella A., the daughter of Charles W. and Lydia A. Brown of Danvers. They have four children, Mabel F., a graduate of and later a teacher in the Holten High School; Mary I., also a graduate; A. Harris, a pupil in the same school; and Leon B., who enters this year.

Colcord-Richardson Co.

The Colcord-Richardson Company is one of the latest additions to the business enterprises of Danvers and was organized in April, 1899, and acquired by purchase the entire business of Newhall & Colcord. They have added machine tools until they now have a complete machine shop and are prepared to do general machinists' work. A machine shop centrally located will be a decided benefit to the manufacturing interests of the town.

The stockholders are well known business men, organized under Massachusetts laws with the following officers: President, Arthur S. Richardson, who for the past eleven years has held the position at the Danvers Insane Hospital of chief engineer. He is a native of Reading, Mass., and has had a varied and extensive experience in mechanical affairs. Treasurer Charles Newhall is an old and much respected resident of Danvers and has been intimately connected with the express business for years. He is a prominent member of

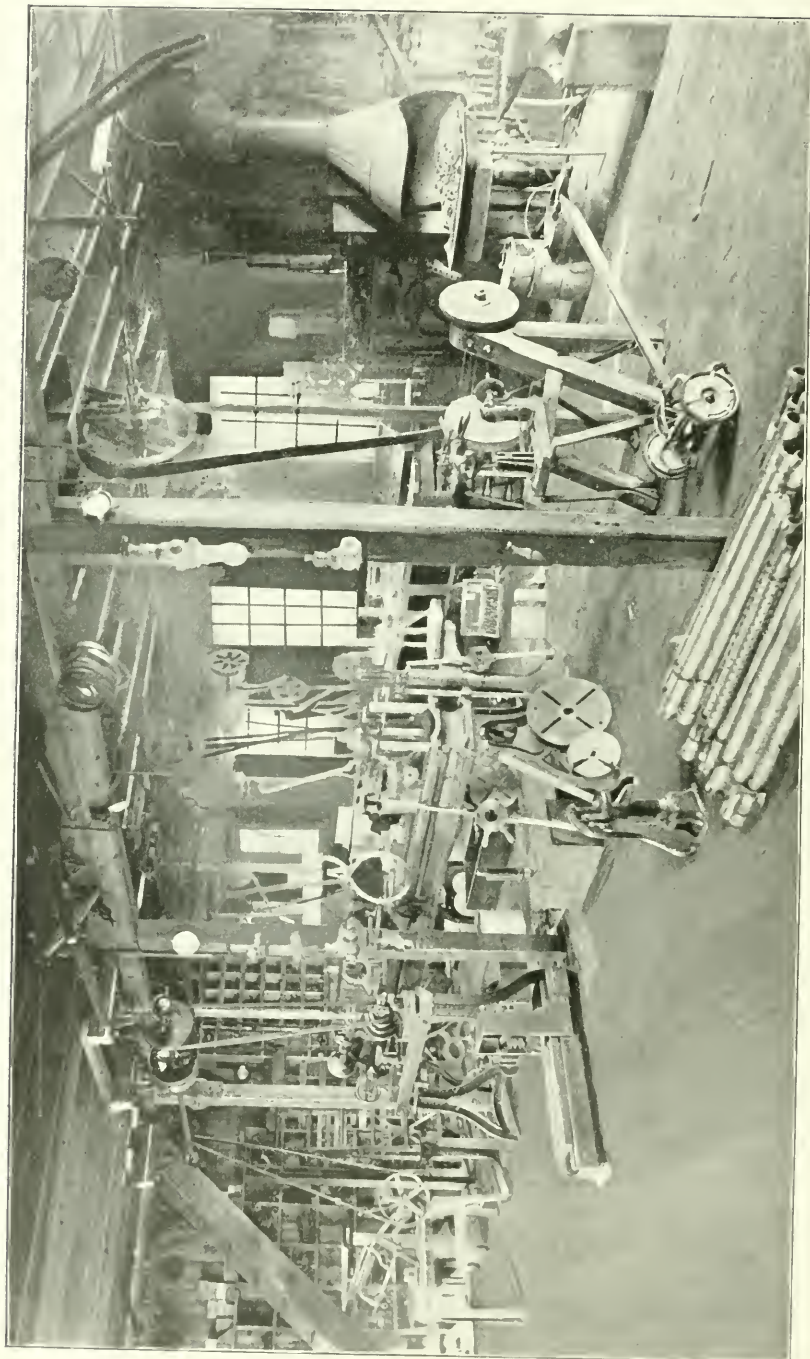
Ward Post 90 and is a Past Master of Mosaic Lodge of Masons. Secretary Ernest S. Richardson, after pursuing a course of studies in the mechanical department of Tufts College, was engineer of the Pumping Station at Foxboro, Mass., for two years and has had considerable practical experience in mechanical matters. Manager John H. Colcord has been connected with the agricultural implement and seed business since 1883 and has an extensive acquaintance and many friends among the farmers of Essex County. For the last ten years he has paid particular attention to developing the implement repair department until it has become an important part of the business.

Most of the wind mills in this vicinity have been laid out and erected under his supervision, and as a member of the firm of Newhall & Colcord, he gave the heating business very thorough study and his ability in this line is evidenced by the many steam and hot water systems in successful operation that were installed by them, among which can be mentioned the heating by hot water of the Nurses' Home at the Danvers Insane Hospital. Mr. Colcord is possessed of mechanical ingenuity and versatility which well fits him for his position.

The office of the company is in Newhall's hardware store, 20 Maple street, with the machine shop and store houses in the rear, fronting on Cottage avenue. They carry a large stock of farm implements, seeds, farm supplies and repairs, the latter being very complete, comprising parts for most of the implements and machines used in this vicinity. They also carry a complete stock of Jenkins Bros. globe, gate and check valves, water glasses, etc., and are prepared to furnish at short notice steam supplies of all kinds.

A specialty will be made of high pressure steam fitting, heating by steam and hot water, they having the agency for the well known "Winchester" heater, which never fails to give entire satisfaction when properly installed; the personnel of the company makes them the leaders in these particular lines.

Water supply by steam and wind

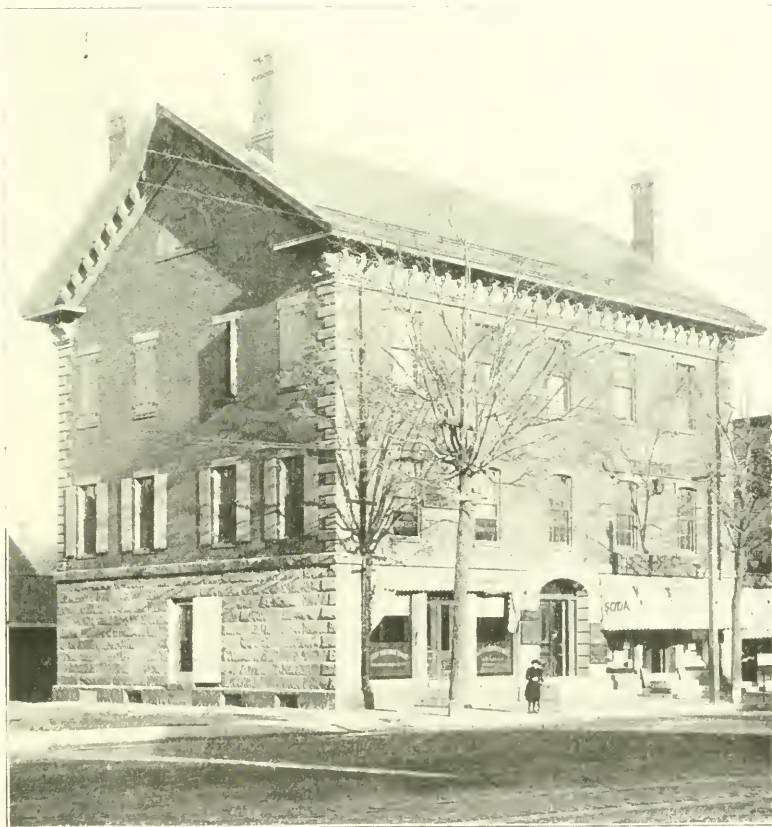


COLCORD-RICHARDSON CO. MACHINE SHOP.

power will receive careful attention, they having the agency for the Aermotor, "the wheel that runs when all others stand still." Fencing with woven steel wire and steel posts, both field and ornamental for lawns and division lines, will be handled and erected by contract.

The trade of the company covers a larger part of Essex County and brings in more outside trade than any other busi-

ness in Danvers, when Moses Putnam was chosen. He resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Daniel Richards. The present president, G. A. Tapley, was elected in 1886, having been a director for twenty-four years. Samuel B. Buttrick was the first cashier, continuing in office until 1841, when William L. Weston was appointed. Mr. Weston was succeeded, in 1884, after serving 43 years,



BANK BUILDING.

ness in Danvers, and in this respect is a decided acquisition to the business interests in general.

First National Bank.

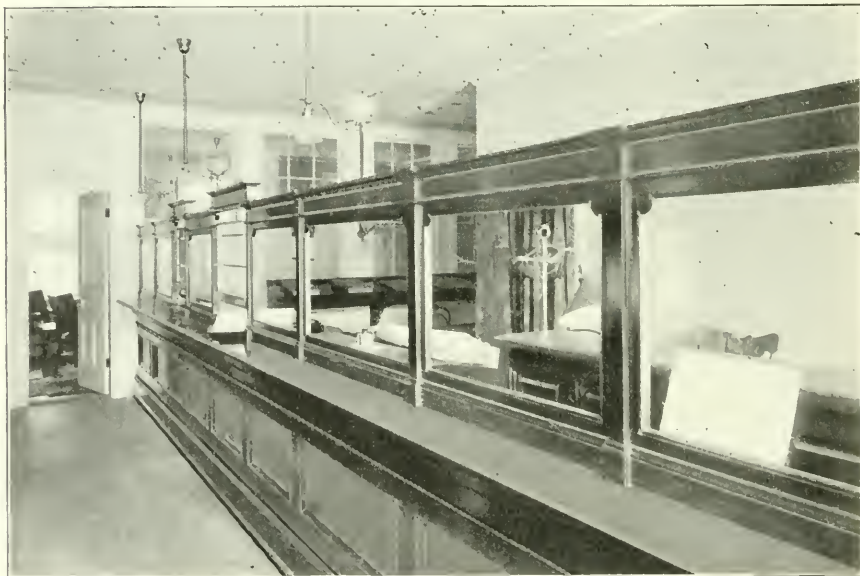
This time-honored institution was originally organized in April, 1836, with a capital of \$120,000. Elias Putnam was the first president, serving until his death

by the present cashier, B. E. Newhall.

In 1853 the capital of the bank was increased \$40,000, and again in 1854, \$40,000, making it \$200,000, but in consequence of losses incurred in the Southern States, occasioned by the war, the capital was reduced to \$150,000 in 1862. The bank was reorganized in 1864, and became the First National Bank of Danvers, its capital remaining at



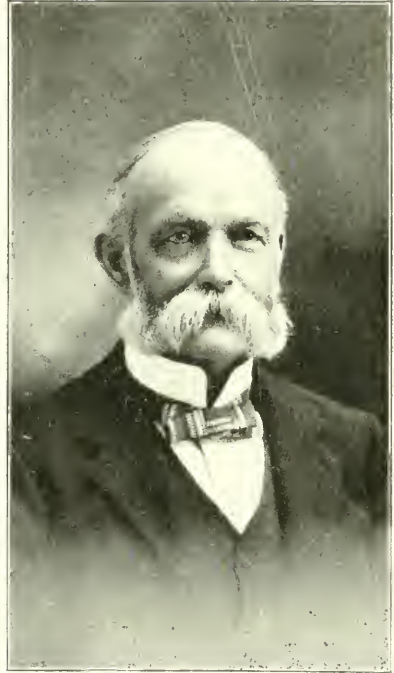
INTERIOR OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



INTERIOR OF DANVERS SAVINGS BANK.



A. FRANK WELCH,
Treasurer Danvers Savings Bank.



BENJAMIN E. NEWHALL,
Cashier First National Bank.

\$150,000. It is the sole fiduciary trust of the town and from its inception has been carefully and conservatively conducted. That this bank has passed creditably through every financial crisis and stringency of the money market that has swept over the country during sixty-three years, without its management or condi-

tion being questioned in the slightest degree, is sufficient evidence, without further comment, of the institution's substantial and stable position in the community. Its influence has been and continues to be of the most healthful character contributing largely to the development of manufactures, commerce and pub-



RESIDENCE OF A. FRANK WELCH.

lic improvement, as well as aiding private enterprise of a proper and substantial nature.

The bank transacts a regular banking business in all its branches, receiving deposits, making loans and discounts on approved collateral and legitimate commercial paper, issuing drafts on the principal commercial centres of the country and making collections at all points. The bank invites accounts of business men, capitalists, and individuals generally, offering superior modern facilities for the transaction of business and affording liberal treatment to all customers. The stability of the bank may be gathered from the fact that its capital stock

paid in is \$150,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, \$37,000; individual deposits, \$175,000.

The bank occupies handsomely fitted and appointed rooms in its own three-story brick building, erected in 1854, and

centrally located on Maple street. Albert Tapley was the first president and

large fire and burglar-proof vault of the most modern construction, containing

deposit boxes for rent and storage of valuables, insures the safe keeping of its money and securities, and every modern convenience has been provided for the benefit of its customers. This institution has always been ably officered and intelligently managed, and its directorate includes men of the highest standing and integrity in industrial and commercial circles. The present board is as follows: President, G. A. Tapley; Cashier, B. E. Newhall; Directors, G. A. Tapley, W. M. Currier, R. K. Sears, C. H. Gould, Ira P. Pope.



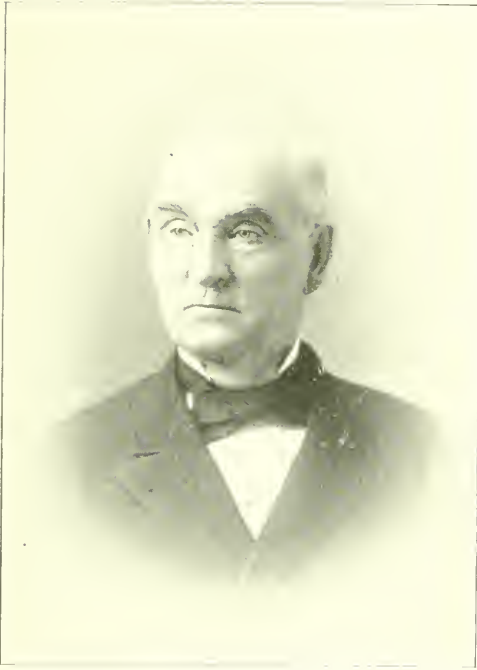
G. A. TAPLEY,
President First National Bank.



RESIDENCE OF G. A. TAPLEY.

The Danvers Savings Bank.

The Danvers Savings Bank was chartered in 1850, and commenced business on the first of April of the same year. Gil-



HON. AUGUSTUS MUDGE,
President Danvers Savings Bank.



CHARLES H. GOULD,
Director First National Bank and Trustee Savings Bank.

William L. Weston was chosen treasurer. Rufus Putnam was chosen president in April, 1859, in place of Gilbert Tapley, resigned. At the death of Rufus Putnam in 1875, Israel H. Putnam was chosen President January 12, 1876, continuing so until April 29, 1884, when the present President, Hon. Augustus Mudge, was

chosen. The growth of the bank during its almost half-century of existence has been steady and marked. In 1855, the deposits amounted to \$150,000; in 1865,

\$350,000; in 1876, \$1,061,000, the present deposits being over a million and a half—actually \$1,666,048.80. The bank's offices are located in the



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. GOULD.



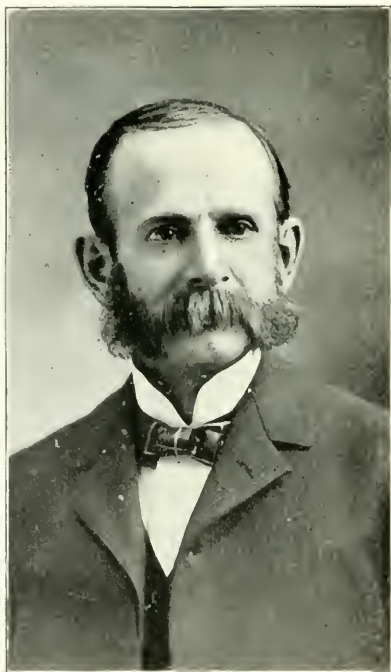
ROBERT K. SEARS.
Director First National Bank.

Bank Building, erected by the First National Bank of Danvers in 1854, with which institution it shares half the ground floor and has every desirable facility at hand for the safe keeping of funds and the expeditious transaction of business.

The Danvers Savings Bank has been an important factor in connection with the material prosperity and growth of the town during the last half century. Receiving, as it does for deposit, the savings of wage-earners and paying interest thereon, it is instrumental in a large measure in inculcating and cultivating in that class of people who constitute a large proportion of our citizens a disposition to save a part of their earnings and thus provide for any contingency that may arise. The policy of the bank is to encourage savings and the benefit accruing to depositors under the excellent laws of this state, more especially to the working classes, among whom it encourages thrift, cannot be over-estimated. The number of depositors is now 4,162, and these are in receipt of a substantial rate of interest on their savings with the

absolute security for their capital which the high standing and financial soundness of the bank provides.

The officers are carefully chosen for capacity and character, and comprise such well known citizens as President, Hon. Augustus Mudge; Treasurer, A. Frank Welch; Secretary, C. P. Hale; and a Financial Committee of five members:—I. P. Pope, C. H. Gould, J. Frank Porter, Dr. C. H. White, and C. H. Preston. Under the able and conservative management of these gentlemen the affairs of the bank are managed in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the most conservative of our townspeople, a fact its well established business confirms, and there is every reason to predict for this institution a future of even greater usefulness and prosperity than have marked its past which shows a remarkable record of success in its chosen line of business.



WILLIAM M. CURRIER,
Director First National Bank.



IRA P. POPE,
Director National Bank and Trustee Savings Bank.



CHARLES H. PRESTON,
Trustee Savings Bank.



J. FRANK PORTER,
Trustee Savings Bank.



C. H. WHITE, D. D. S.,
Trustee Savings Bank.



RESIDENCE OF J. FRANK PORTER.

C. H. White, D. D. S.

Dr. C. H. White, whose portrait appears in the article on the Danvers banks, was born in Bristol, N. H., in 1854, to which town his parents had emigrated from Massachusetts. He received his early education at the public schools, and at the New Hampton Literary Institute, commencing the study of his profession at Wakefield in 1871. Subsequently he took a course of study in the Dentistry Department of Harvard College, in 1873-4 Dr. White graduated from the Boston Dental College in 1876, receiving the degree of D. D. S. Two years later he began practice in Danvers, where he has built up an excellent reputation as an expert in his profession and has established a large and increasing practice. He was elected to the Board of Trustees

a large circle of friends.

Danvers Women's Association.

The Danvers Women's Association was formed April, 1882. A preliminary meeting was held at the house of Miss Anne L. Page, and a week later, on April 25th, the first regular meeting was held with Miss Lizzie M. Shepard (Temple); officers were elected and by-laws made, and the name of the society chosen. The



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. H. WHITE.

of the Danvers Savings Bank in January, 1891, and elected one of the Finance Committee in January, 1897. Although of a reserved and retiring disposition he has always been closely identified with every enterprise which had for its object the advancement of the interests of the town, and both socially and professionally he is much esteemed by his fellow citizens and

officers were Mrs. Harriet L. Wentworth, president; Mrs. Sarah E. Fiske and Miss Anne L. Page, vice-presidents; Miss Eliza O. Putnam (Heaton), secretary; Mrs. Venila A. Burrington, treasurer; the directors were Mrs. Ellen M. Spofford, Mrs. Clara French, Mrs. Mary S. Andrews, Miss Jennie Horswell, Miss Ellen M. Putnam (Gould), Miss Annie M. Wentworth, Mrs. Susan B. Sanger, Miss Lizzie M. Shepard (Temple).

The objects for which it was formed were "the consideration of matters of common interest, general improvement and social enjoyment." Seventy-five

nearly that number. So successful has it proved that its influence has been felt throughout the town, and the women of Danvers have had the privilege of listening to many prominent lecturers of the day. It has also shown a philanthropic spirit and an interest in education in various ways, such as paying for the tuition of a colored ward at Hampton for several years; by the support of a free kindergarten in one of the public schools; at one time taking children for a "Country Week;" by offering prizes for the four best English essays written by members of the Holten High School. It gave its



RESIDENCE OF IRA P. POPE.

women were enrolled as members. The meetings were held every fortnight on Tuesday afternoons, at private houses for the first few months, and after November until Jan., 1884, at Grand Army Hall. Then rooms were taken in the Ropes building, when these became crowded, a move was made to the new post office building in 1886. Later, when more room was needed, Essex hall was secured; the Universalist vestry being hired for the "social teas," when gentlemen guests are invited. The membership has gradually increased until it includes two hundred names, and there is a waiting list of

support to the Volunteer Aid Association, by sending supplies for the Hospital Ship. The first president, Mrs. H. L. Wentworth, resigned in 1889, and was succeeded by Mrs. Ellen M. Spofford, and in 1891 by Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, and in 1896 by Miss Sarah E. Hunt (for three years). The original by-laws have been embodied in a constitution with a few additions and alterations. About seventeen meetings are held each year. Its motto is "Vivimus et Consideramus;" the club flower is the violet, and the club color, lavender. The association joined the

General Federation Women's Clubs in 1891, and the State Federation Women's Clubs in 1893. The present officers are Miss Mary W. Nichols, pres.; Mrs. Isadora E. Kenney, first vice pres.; Mrs. Eliza M. Shepard, second vice pres.; Mrs. Lucy A. Everett, rec. sec.; Miss Isabel B. Tapley, cor. sec.; Mrs. Ella J. Porter, treas.; Mrs. Bessie Putnam, auditor; directors for one year, Mrs. H. Elizabeth Couch, Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball, Mrs. Nancy A. Perley, Mrs. Henrietta Hyde Rice; for two years, Mrs. Annie V. D. Adams, Mrs. Mary F. Bragdon, Mrs. Clara T. Spofford, Mrs. Cora B. Stimpson.

Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D.D.

Alfred Porter Putnam, son of Elias and Eunice (Ross) Putnam, was born near Topsfield in Putnamville, Danvers, Jan. 10, 1827. Some facts pertaining to his ancestry are indicated in the sketch of his brother, Judge A. A. Putnam, given on another page. He passed his boyhood at the Dea. Edmund Putnam house, two miles further south, whither the family moved in 1832. At the age of sixteen he served as clerk in the Village Bank of Danvers, of which institution his father was president, and at a later period as bookkeeper in the mercantile house of Allen and Minot of Boston. Having obtained his preparatory education at public schools in Danvers and at various New England academies, he entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1849. After a year at this institution, he left to join the Sophomore class of Brown University, being drawn thither by President Wayland's more liberal and elective system. Among the honors which came to him during his college career was that of being selected to deliver the closing piece at his Junior Class Spring Exhibition in rhetoric and oratory. In the same year he was graduated, after passing the required examination, thus obtaining his A.B. after three years of college study.

Previous to this time Mr. Putnam had had considerable experience as a school-teacher at Danvers Plains and in Wenham, and now, in the summer of 1852, after leaving college, he started a private

school in the latter town, carrying on this work until he was admitted in the following winter to Harvard Divinity school, from which he was graduated with his class in 1855. Some months before, he had been approbated to preach by the Boston Association of Unitarian Ministers and had subsequently occupied various pulpits. When he left the Divinity school he had received unanimous calls from churches in Watertown, South Bridgewater, Sterling and Roxbury. He accepted the call from Roxbury and was ordained on Dec. 19, 1855, as pastor of the Mount Pleasant (now All Souls) church. On the 10th of the following month he was married to Louise Proctor, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Waters (Proctor) Preston of Danvers.

Mr. Putnam continued his successful and happy pastorate in Roxbury for eight or nine years, and during this time he served several years upon the School Committee, was made a member of the Roxbury Club, was elected president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, and his church built for itself a chapel for Sunday School and other purposes. He also received calls from churches in Boston, Chicago and Salem. All of these, however, he declined. On the 12th of June, 1860, Mrs. Putnam, who had greatly endeared herself to the people of his church, died, deeply lamented by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

At this period of his life, Mr. Putnam, feeling the need of a complete change of scene, planned for an extended trip abroad, but in view of the uncertainty of national affairs and the intense excitement at home, and finally the outbreak of the rebellion, he decided to postpone his journey. For years he had been identified, as a Free Soiler, with the anti-slavery movement. He had been a delegate from Danvers to the first great Republican Convention at Worcester in 1852; had preached anti-slavery from his pulpit and had spoken for it before political assemblies. His intense patriotism and love of liberty made him an eloquent and ardent champion of the cause of the Union and Freedom, and under the circumstances prevailing, he felt that

he could not leave his native land.

In the spring of 1862, however, when the aspect of things at home seemed much brighter and it was generally believed that the war would soon be over, Mr. Putnam with his classmate, the late Rev. Frederick Frothingham, started on their foreign trip. During his long absence of fifteen or sixteen months, he travelled through England, Scotland and Ireland, Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, and other European countries, ascended the Nile a thousand miles, crossed the Arabian Desert by caravan, and journeying by way of Mt. Sinai, Petra and Mt. Hor, came into Southern Judea and Jerusalem. Afterwards, cruising among the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean, he visited Smyrna and Ephesus and finally Constantinople. Everywhere he sought the principal cities and places of interest, storing his mind with an inexhaustible fund of historical lore which has served to strengthen and enrich all that he has since written on historical and archaeological subjects. On the 4th of July, 1862, when in London, Mr. Putnam attended the American Dinner and responded to the toast of "The Constitution of the United States." At a time when, just after unexpected reverses, the outlook for the cause of the North was very dark and discouragement among its sympathizers was widespread, he, by his eloquence and unswerving faith in the ultimate triumph of the right, aroused his audience to renewed confidence and to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

In 1864, sometime after his return to America, Mr. Putnam was called to the large and influential First Unitarian Church (The Church of the Saviour), of Brooklyn, N. Y. This call he accepted and was installed as pastor on Sept. 28, of the same year.

Dr. Putnam needed not to be in Brooklyn long before he became a power in the city as he was in the church. Throughout his long and remarkably successful pastorate in Brooklyn, no good cause ever appealed to him in vain; no philanthropic or other beneficent enterprise ever sought aid from him or his generous peo-

ple without receiving their earnest support and co-operation.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of the many benevolent works which Dr. Putnam wrought when in Brooklyn was the extending of the influence of his church to the poorer classes of the great city and founding in their midst a mission school. The first session of this mission was held over the Wall street ferryhouse and was attended by only six children, but in a comparatively short space of time it came to number over two hundred. By generous subscriptions from Dr. Putnam's parishioners a handsome and commodious chapel was erected, which stands today, in one of Brooklyn's tenement house districts, a still thriving mission with a minister of its own, and a noble monument to the energy and zeal of the founder and his friends. At the suggestion and through the lead of Dr. Putnam a third and now flourishing Unitarian church was established in Brooklyn, his own parishioners contributing ten thousand dollars for a house of worship; and during his ministry a beautiful chapel was also built for the use of his own Sunday School, mainly through the munificence of the late Mr. E. H. R. Lyman.

The Union for Christian Work, a non-sectarian institution, the aim of which is to assist the more needy of all classes, also owes its origin and growth largely to Dr. Putnam. It now has a fine, suitable building of its own, containing a library, and reading and lecture rooms. With these and its labor bureau and schools of industrial art, it still remains one of Brooklyn's foremost charities. Of this institution Mr. Putnam was a director as long as he continued to live in Brooklyn.

At the time of the disastrous fire in the Brooklyn theatre in 1876, which resulted in terrible loss of life and untold distress to hundreds of persons, Dr. Putnam's services were promptly given. He was chosen to deliver the address at the burial of the numerous unrecognized dead in one common grave at Greenwood Cemetery. A relief association was formed by the citizens to care for the surviving sufferers, and from this was chosen an executive committee of five. Dr. Putnam

was appointed a member of this committee to represent the churches and charities of the city, and upon him largely devolved the duty of distributing, by small checks and for two years, the fifty thousand dollars which had been raised for the families of those who had perished. That the work was done with remarkable wisdom and fidelity was attested to by all, and when the final report, which Dr. Putnam had been selected to write, was handed in and published, all the papers in the city were unanimous in their praise.

In 1880, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Ellery Channing, Dr. Putnam conceived the idea of celebrating the occasion in an appropriate manner in the city of Brooklyn. Crowded meetings were held in his church and at the Academy of Music. Among the speakers at the latter place were Henry Ward Beecher and George William Curtis, A. A. Low presiding. All denominations were represented largely at the gatherings and many of their distinguished ministers, orthodox and liberal, made impressive and accordant addresses, Dr. Putnam managing the whole affair and afterwards publishing in book form an account of the proceedings, with letters of sympathy and cheer from various parts of the world.

During all the busy years in Brooklyn, in spite of the multifarious duties and cares in his church and outside, he still found time to do much in the line of lecture writing, contributions to the papers and magazines, and other literary work. His travels abroad had suggested to him numerous subjects for lectures, which separately or in courses he gave to his own people and some of which he delivered at the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School and before literary or historical societies, on Egypt, Sinai and Palestine, Hebrew History and the History of the Bible, the History of Sacred Song from earliest Hebrew Times, the Great Ethnic Religions, etc. The course on Sacred Song led to the preparation and publication, in 1874, of his "Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith," a book of about 550 pages, which contains biographical sketches of seventy-two American Unitarian

hymn-writers, with selections from the best hymns and sacred poems of each and illustrative notes. This work won the highest words of praise from the press and from critics and reviewers of whatever sect. The late and learned Dr. Ezra Abbot, in writing of it, said: "It seems to me in every respect admirably edited. I find unexpected richness every time I open it."

During these years he was for a long time Corresponding Secretary of the Brooklyn New England Society, and a Director of the Long Island Historical Society, being also for three years chairman of the Executive Committee of the latter and writing its annual published reports.

In 1882, Dr. Putnam's strong constitution began to show the effects of the great strain to which he had subjected it for so many years, and he found it imperatively necessary to rest for a while from his arduous labors. His parish, with their usual bountiful generosity, voted him a year's leave of absence, at the same time offering to continue his salary, to supply his pulpit in his absence, and to furnish him with a liberal sum with which to travel abroad.

Removing his family to Concord, Mass., the birthplace of his wife's father and home of her ancestors, he set sail for Liverpool on Jan. 10, 1883.

After a delightful winter in the south of France, along the Riviera, he returned to England in May, hoping and believing that all his former buoyancy of spirits and strength of body had been restored and looking forward to years of active service at his old post. While in London, during the anniversaries, he delivered, before the Unitarian ministers assembled from far and near, an address on the "Aspects of Unitarianism in America," which he had previously been invited to give. On this occasion, as always, Dr. Putnam took a firm stand for positive Christian Unitarianism, as against the radical tendencies of the body. This address gave rise to a great deal of criticism and remark in the papers, both favorable and adverse, on both sides of the Atlantic, himself joining earnestly in the discussion.

Having visited Scrooby, the last home

of the Pilgrims in England, the Lake region and Belfast, Ireland, Dr. Putnam returned to America in July and in the fall plunged again into his accustomed labors in Brooklyn, but after several years more, and at the end of a twenty-two years' pastorate, he found he could no longer work as he had once been able to do, and that it remained for him to retire from his post and seek the recovery of his health, now seriously impaired. His society accepted his resignation with expressions of deepest regret, presenting him with a splendid token of their appreciation of his faithful service and of their love and admiration for him, while the local and other papers and the various institutions with which he had been connected paid fitting tributes to his work and worth as a minister and a citizen. In the fall of 1886 he again removed with his family to Concord, Mass., there to seek complete change and rest. But the mind which for many years had been so active could never really rest; the will which through a lifetime had been used to organize and control could not remain idle. During these years of comparative quiet, he preached in many pulpits, wrote many lectures on his favorite subjects, Bible history, sacred song and archaeological discoveries, and delivered courses before the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School and Tufts College, and separate lectures before literary or historical societies.

In 1889, he established in his native town of Danvers a historical society. He was elected to the presidency and has held the position ever since. Through his untiring zeal and labor, with the aid of a faithful band of workers, he has built the society up until it is now large and prosperous, occupying four rooms and having a most instructive and valuable collection of pictures and articles of historical interest, together with a promising library and successful courses of lectures.

Several years ago Dr. Putnam moved to Danvers, where he lived for a brief time, finally settling in Salem, his present home. Since leaving Brooklyn he has

spoken at many patriotic and other meetings and has continued his articles of local history in the *Danvers Mirror*, begun some twenty-five years ago and now numbering about one hundred. In 1893 he edited "Old Anti-Slavery Days," an account of the Danvers Historical Society celebration of the Emancipation movement, with the editor's historical introduction and biographical sketches. Among his thirty or forty pamphlet publications may be mentioned "Edward Everett," "The Freedom and Largeness of the Christian Faith," "Unitarianism in Brooklyn," historical; "The Unitarian Denomination, Past and Present," "Broken Pillars," a sermon for the times; "Christianity, the Law of the Land," "William Lloyd Garrison," "The Whole Family of God," Biographical Memorials of Mrs. Josiah O. Low and Mr. Ethelbert M. Low, and also of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Buttrick, with "A Sketch of Gen. Israel Putnam," originally published in the History of the Putnam Family, "A Noble Life," a memorial discourse on Abiel Abbot Low, "Rebecca Nurse and her Forty Friends," "The Military Descendants of John Porter," and "A Unitarian Oberlin," being a full sketch of the life and labors of Rev. Jasper L. Douthitt of Shelbyville, Ill.

Among his biographical sketches in various books are a chapter in Judge Neilson's Memorial volume on Rufus Choate, and more or less extended accounts of A. A. Low, Hon. Elias Putnam and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge in the History of Essex County.

Of articles contributed to various magazines are "Hosea Ballou," "A Visit to Haworth" (home of Charlotte Bronte), "Origin of Hymns," "Helen Maria Williams" (in three numbers); "A Story of some French Liberal Protestants," (in two numbers); "Paul a witness to Christianity," and "Wenham Lake" (in three numbers and illustrated).

The subjects of some of Dr. Putnam's lectures before literary and historical societies are "The Land of the Pharaohs," "The Old Anti-Slavery Guard," "Gen-

eral Moses Porter," "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "Scrooby," and "Famous Persons I have heard or seen at home and abroad."

Of the various societies of which he has been a member, besides those already mentioned, are the New England Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston, the American Historical Association, the Brooklyn Art Association, the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, the Old Salem Chapter of the S. A. R., the Century Club of New York and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Victoria Institute of London, England. But from several of these he has withdrawn. He is a life member of the American Unitarian Association and of the Long Island Historical Society. He is also an honorary member of the Lexington and Peabody Historical Societies, and of the New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Putnam received his degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1871. In politics he was a Republican until the presidential election of 1884, but since that time has preferred to call himself an Independent. In writing of him as a preacher, J. Alexander Patten, in his work, "Lives of the Clergy of New York and Brooklyn," says:

"Dr. Putnam preaches with much effectiveness. There is great comprehension in his thought and he is able to give expression to it in terms of rare conciseness and not less of beauty. All that he says has this vigor of meaning and force of application, and much of it is delivered in the most classic and glowing picturings of eloquence. In his argument he addresses himself to an elaborate practical consideration of his subject and you are led along with him, without tediousness, but rather allured by the attractive interweavings of a warm and chaste fancy. And herein is it that this gifted preacher excels. Your attention is instantly riveted by the smoothness of his periods and the elegance of sentiment which usher you to profound discussion and lofty imagery. He belongs to the Channing School of Unitarianism. Holding to his particular

tenets with all the strength of his intellect and his love, he stands prominent among their ablest expounders, and in a pure, consistent life seeks their practical illustration before his fellow men."

Dr. Putnam married for his second wife, Dec. 27, 1865, Miss Eliza King Buttrick of Cambridge, daughter of Ephraim Buttrick, a native of Concord, Mass., and long a prominent and honored member of the Middlesex Bar. Mrs. Buttrick, her mother, was Mary King, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Greenwood) King, also of Cambridge. Dr. and Mrs. Putnam's five children are all living: Endicott Greenwood, Alfred Whitwell, Helen Langley (Mrs. James Kingsley Blake), Ralph Buttrick and Margaret Ross.

NOTE. A fine portrait of Dr. Putnam may be found on page 78, in connection with the account of the Danvers Historical Society.

Peabody Institute.

At the centennial celebration of the old town of Danvers, June 16, 1852, George Peabody, a wealthy London banker, gave the town \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting a building and maintaining a library. In order to extend the privileges arising from this gift more equally to the various parts of the town, Mr. Peabody, in Dec., 1856, established a branch library at the Plains, to which he contributed \$10,000. Subsequently he made two donations of books to the library amounting to 2,000 volumes. The first delivery of books occurred Sept. 5, 1857. The library then contained 2,360 volumes. After an absence in England, Mr. Peabody, in 1866, returned to this country, and was pleased to found another institute in the present town of Danvers—the old town, during his absence, having been divided, and the southern portion in which he was born having taken his name—by an additional appropriation, sufficient to support the library, an annual course of lectures and construct an edifice adapted to the accomplishment of these objects. Mr. Peabody in a letter from Oakland, Md., under date of Oct.



PEABODY INSTITUTE.

30, 1866, addressed to the following gentlemen: Rev. Milton P. Braman, Joshua Silvester, Francis Peabody, Jr., Samuel P. Fowler, Daniel Richards, Israel W. Andrews, Jacob E. Perry, Charles P. Preston, and Israel H. Putnam, all of Danvers, constituted the above nine persons his trustees for life, conveying to them in trust for the town the sum of \$40,000 to be added with \$10,000 already given, under certain special conditions. After an absence of three years he again visited his native land, when an invitation was extended to him to witness the formal opening of the Institute Building in Danvers. The day designated was July 14, 1869, and Mr. Peabody, although in feeble health, was present. Rev. James Fletcher made an appropriate address upon the occasion and Mr. Peabody, in replying, expressed his approbation of the doings of the trustees and consummated his benevolence to Danvers by the pledge of \$45,000 in addition to \$55,000 which had been given by previous donations. A reception by the school children of Danvers was given Mr. Peabody at the Universalist church April 13, 1867. Rev. Dr. Milton P. Braman delivered an address of welcome to Mr. Peabody. On behalf of the medal scholars, addresses were delivered and Mr. Peabody assured all present that he would make the \$200 provided annually for medals perpetual. Mr. Peabody died in London, Nov. 4, 1869. At a meeting of the citizens of Danvers on Nov. 15, 1869, resolutions were passed expressive of their sorrow and profound sense of loss at the death of their cherished benefactor, George Peabody. The evening of Feb. 15, 1870 was appointed for memorial services upon his death in Danvers. The rooms of the institute were appropriately draped and the eulogy was delivered by Rev. James Fletcher. The original building was in the Gothic style of architecture and was destroyed by fire in 1890. The present building is in the old colonial style of architecture and presents a most pleasing and substantial appearance. It was dedicated with appropriate exercises Oct. 19, 1892, and contains a stack room, delivery

room, general reading room, children's room, and a librarian's and trustees' room, all on the first floor. The second floor is devoted to a spacious and elegantly appointed lecture room with a seating capacity of about 900. In the winter season a course of lectures is delivered on popular subjects, the expense being met by a special fund created by Mr. Peabody. The library contains 18,370 volumes and there are 2,410 borrowers. The various rooms are elegantly appointed and are eminently suitable for their several purposes. The reading room contains a well executed full length portrait of Mr. Peabody. Nearly five acres of carefully laid out and well kept grounds surround the Institute, containing many rare plants, shrubs and trees intersected by avenues and paths, making a pleasant promenade for the townspeople. Under the present librarian, Mrs. Emilie K. Patch, the library has been progressive and modern methods have been introduced for the benefit of borrowers. Some of the changes made at her suggestion are the following: Every resident of the town is allowed a card at the age of eight years and every borrower is entitled to a "Special Card" for non-fiction. Books are sent to the schools every two weeks and lists of works upon topics being studied are furnished the teachers, besides much assistance given to pupils at the library. Books are sent to the Danvers Hospital every week for attendants and such patients as may be recommended by the superintendent. Lists of new books are printed for free distribution every month. All new books and those upon current topics are displayed upon open shelves, from which borrowers may make selection. A children's room, containing books and magazines for those under fourteen years of age, has been opened. Borrowers are encouraged to leave at the desk titles of works to be added to the library, which are procured. Exhibitions of pictures have been given and the reference library has been enlarged and placed in the reading room for free consultation. The present trustees are G. Augustus Peabody, Francis Peabody, Calvin Putnam, Gilbert A. Tapley,

Charles H. Preston, Wallace P. Hood, Lester S. Couch, John T. Carroll, Herbert S. Tapley. All the furniture of reading room, including stationary and revolving bookcases and magazine rack, the furnishings of children's room and 200 books, besides magazines, sets of valuable books to the main library and card catalogue case, are the gift of G. A. Peabody of the trustees, one of the most public spirited men ever living in Danvers, his gift of the expensive and useful electric clock on the Town House also attesting his thoughtfulness and generosity.

Six clerks and three teams are kept busy, and the reputation of the establishment for reliable, standard goods, and honest, courteous treatment of patrons, is second to that of no other similar concern in town. Mr. Spofford is a member of the Maple street Congregational church, a Republican in politics, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of numerous other fraternal, insurance and social organizations, in all of which he is deservedly popular. Mr. Spofford is a married man with a wife and two children, a boy and a girl, and a beautiful home on Cherry street.

Frank M. Spofford.

Frank M. Spofford, proprietor of one

Public Park.

A spacious, attractive and easily acces-



F. M. SPOFFORD'S STORE.

of the largest grocery and provision stores in town, was born in Danvers in October, 1854. He attended the public schools of the town and after graduating was for four years employed in a Peabody morocco factory. He then entered the employ of William M. Currier, grocer, at the corner of Maple and School streets, with whom he remained for thirteen years. In 1886 he bought out Mr. Currier and has conducted the business ever since. Mr. Spofford is an energetic, up-to-date business man, and is constantly increasing his business, and his trade now extends all over Danvers and portions of Beverly, Middleton and even beyond.

sible public park is assured through the efforts of leading citizens and the Improvement Society, a large tract of land having been secured from the Eben G. Berry estate, and the work of improving having already been begun. The land has a generous water front on Porter's river, and is susceptible to the numerous attractions common to a reservation of its character. It is conveniently located, and will prove one of the additions to the town's many advantages in the near future. The Improvement Society has raised nearly the amount necessary for its purchase by various public entertainments.

Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the month of March and the early part of April, 1895, plans were made for the formation of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Danvers, Mass., to be known as the Gen. Israel Putnam chapter.

Mrs. Charles H. Masury was appointed Regent of the Chapter by the State Regent on April 19, 1895. A meeting of the charter members was held at the home of Mrs. Masury to formally organize the chapter, the charter members being Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, Miss Harriet S. Tapley, Miss Clara P. Hale, Miss Bessie Putnam, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Burns, Mrs. Martha P. Perry, Mrs. Mary B. Putnam, Miss Anne L. Page, Mrs. Ella J. Porter, Mrs. Isadora E. Kenney, Mrs. Ellen M. P. Gould, Mrs. Luella S. Tapley, Miss Caroline B. Faxon, Miss Jessie E. Bly, Miss May L. George, Miss Harriet P. Pope, Mrs. Henrietta J. Damon, Miss Susan W. Eaton, Miss Grace B. Faxon, Mrs. Isabella F. George. The following officers were appointed by the Regent: Vice Regent, Miss Caroline B. Faxon; Registrar, Miss Harriet P. Pope; Secretary, Miss Susan W. Eaton; Treasurer, Miss Clara P. Hale; Historian, Miss Harriet S. Tapley; Chaplain, Mrs. Ellen Putnam Gould.

By-laws in accordance with the National Constitution were adopted May 23, 1895. The Mayflower was chosen as the emblem of the chapter and Gen. Putnam's motto "He dared lead where any dared to follow" the motto of the chapter.

The most noteworthy meetings of the chapter have been on May 7, 1895, when the chapter united with the D. W. A. in a reception at which the State Regent and chapter regents of the state were present, the chapter taking the guests for a drive about town and calling at historic homes, The Lindens, Oak Knoll and others. On June 17, 1895 at the Page House, the home of Miss Anne L. Page, Mr. Ezra D. Hines gave an account of the Tea Party held on the roof of the historic house. On each 4th of July since,

the chapter has held patriotic exercises in the old house, Dr. A. P. Putnam having spoken on each occasion, while others have contributed music, reading and refreshments. Oct. 19, 1895, the chapter assisted the Sons of the American Revolution in their visit to the town. On Dec. 12, 1895, Mrs. Masury tendered her resignation as Chapter Regent, having been elected State Regent of Mass., and Miss H. S. Tapley was appointed to the office. On Jan. 7, 1896 the first public meeting was held in Essex Hall. Dr. A. P. Putnam delivered an address on Gen. Israel Putnam. On April 20, 1896, Mrs. Ellen M. P. Guild was elected Regent of the Chapter. Mrs. Masury was elected Vice President General of the National Society at the Continental Congress, 1896. At the second annual meeting April 26, 1897, Mrs. Gould resigned as Regent and Mrs. Masury was elected Regent. On Dec. 17, 1897, a bronze tablet was placed on the house in which Gen. Putnam was born. The tablet was unveiled by the little girls, Misses Fanny and Alice Putnam. Dr. Putnam offered prayer and Mrs. Masury made brief remarks. In the afternoon in Town Hall there was a large gathering including representatives of local and neighboring patriotic societies, some coming from Putnam, Conn. The programme was as follows:—Prayer, Rev. E. C. Ewing; Address of Welcome, Mrs. C. H. Masury; Response, Mrs. T. M. Brown, State Regent; Address, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent N. Y. City Chapter; Address, Rev. W. F. Livingston, Augusta, Me., great-great-great-grandson of Gen. Putnam; Address, Rev. A. P. Putnam, Pres. Danvers Historical Society; Address, Hon. R. S. Rantoul of Essex Institute, Salem; Address, Rev. H. C. Adams, pastor First Church; Address, Mr. B. W. Putnam; Benediction, Rev. W. H. Trickey, Pastor Universalist Church.

In Feb., 1898, Mr. William Maxwell Reed of Harvard University gave a most interesting address of the Gagenschine at Mrs. C. F. Kenney's.

On April 19, 1899, a most interesting meeting was held in Essex Hall, the nine-

teenths of April in U. S. History being spoken of as follows:

—The 19th of 1775-6, Hon. A. P. White. The 19th of 1861-5, A. A. Putnam. The 19th of 1898, Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D. On this occasion the chapter was honored with the presence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who recited the Battle Hymn of the Republic and told the circumstances of its writing. Mr. C. F. Kenney and Rev. Edson Reifsnider sang the hymn. The social meetings of the chapter have been many and pleasant. Outings have been taken to Concord and Lexington, Quincy, Hull, Byfield, Cambridge and Methuen.

A class in American History has been one of the valuable features of the chapter. A quilt exhibit was held which was one of the most unique and interesting affairs ever held in town, there being 280 different quilts exhibited.

The chapter has in mind in the near future the placing of a tablet to Judge



C. N. PERLEY.

all the old families in town being represented and its value as an educator, and the elevating character of its

work will be more and more appreciated as time passes on, and the Gen. Israel Putnam chapter, D. A. R., contin-

Holten in the Holten High School assembly room. Prizes have been offered for two years to the High School for the best essay on local history. The Charles Warren Society, C. A. R., has been carried along by the chapter with Mrs. Gilbert Emerson, Miss Jessie Kemp and Miss Fanny George as presidents. The chapter works along the lines laid down in the Constitution of the National Society, and is a part of the great whole, a society that numbers 29,000 women all working for the best interests of patriotism and good citizenship. The chapter numbers sixty-four members,



STORE OF C. N. PERLEY.

ues in the good work it has so auspiciously begun.

Charles N. Perley.

Mr. Perley belongs to a good old Danvers family and his forefathers have been for over half a century engaged in the business now so successfully carried on by him at the old corner grocery. The house was established in 1841 by A. P. and Nathan Perley, the partnership being changed four years later to A. P. Perley and M. J. Currier. The present proprietor, Mr. C. N. Perley, succeeded to the business in 1886. Mr. Perley was born here Feb. 12, 1851, and after graduating from the Holten High School commenced his business career with his father, A. P. Perley. He owns the building in which the store is located and also the post-office building. Mr. Perley was appointed postmaster by President

Cleveland in 1886-90, and was re-appointed to the office by President McKinley in January, 1896. His incum-

bency of the office has resulted in the institution of many beneficial reforms, a very large increase in the amount of business transacted, and a general systematization of the

entire department. He has been most persistent in his endeavors to have a free delivery of mail matter in Danvers and has labored indefatigably to bring the receipts of the office up to the limits required by the postal authorities. Mr. Perley served as selectman in 1892. He is a member of Mosaic Lodge, the only order to which he belongs. All matters looking to the advancement of the town and the betterment of existing conditions meet with his hearty approval and he is looked upon by all as a thoroughly public-spirited citizen.

Jacob Marston.

Mr. Marston is a native of

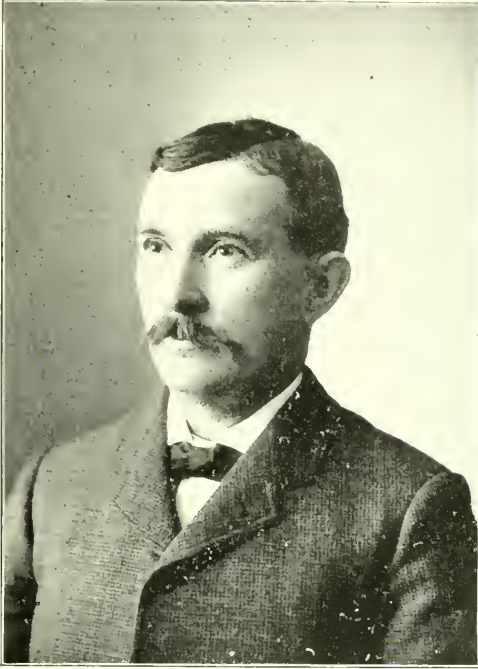
Parsonsfeld, Maine, where he was born in 1847. Early in life he learned the trade of a carpenter and was engaged in that busi-



JACOB MARSTON.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB MARSTON.



WILLIS E. SMART.

ness in Boston. He then came to Danvers and was employed in the shoe business until 1874, when he engaged in the Danvers and Boston express business, which is now conducted by Pettingell & Barry. In 1888, he established an express route between Danvers, Haverhill, Beverly, Peabody, Salem and Lynn, which has increased yearly both in the volume of business transacted and general efficiency of its service. Every description of merchandise and small parcels are forwarded daily with the utmost dispatch and at a uniformly low rate. Mr. Marston utilizes several teams and the services of a number of competent men in his business and personally superintends all shipments. In 1892-3 he served as selectman and assessor of the town and displayed much ability in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Marston is

prominent in social and fraternal societies, being a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Red Men, A. O. U. W., Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Pythias. In religion he is a Christian Scientist, being affiliated with the Mother Church in Boston, and acting as Treasurer of the Christian Science Church, Salem. His belief in the doctrine of the church is abundant and his acceptance of its tenets was the outcome of a marvelous cure performed upon him by members of the faith. Mr. Marston married Miss Martha A. L. Batson, of Danvers, and has two children. Last year he erected a handsome residence at the corner of Park and Alden streets.

W. E. Smart & Co.

This establishment had its inception twenty-one years ago under the style of Smart & McCrillis. At that



ARTHUR C. KELLY.

time it was located on the opposite side of the street, but when the present building was erected a number of years ago, the business was removed and has since been conducted at 30 Maple street. In 1889, Mr. Smart carried on business under his own name and so continued until 1898, when Arthur C. Kelly was admitted to partnership under the title of W. E. Smart & Co. The premises occupied are large, attractively appointed, and the stock carried is as complete, high class and reliable

as long experience and thorough knowledge of the business and intimate relations with leading producers can secure.

It embraces everything required by the most discriminating patrons in fine, staple and fancy groceries, teas and coffees, foreign and domestic table delicacies and

fruits. A very large stock is carried and a specialty is made of butter, tea and Danvers Mocha and Java coffee. An ex-

cellent trade has been developed which extends generally throughout the surrounding district. Willis E. Smart is a native of

Thornton, N. H., where he was born in 1855. He came to Danvers in 1872, and worked successively for W. M. Currier and Nye & Beal, grocers, acquiring an intimate knowledge of the business in all its branches. Arthur C. Kelly is a Danvers man and was born in 1867. He has always been engaged in this business, spending several years with Mead & Webb, Danversport, and N. W. Edson &

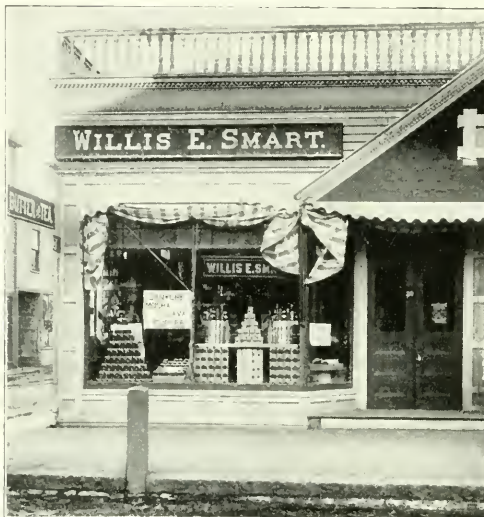
Co., Lynn. For nine years preceding his admission to partnership he was employed by Mr. Smart. He is a member of the

I. O. O. F. and both partners are deservedly popular.

J. Frank Porter & Co.

Mr. J. Frank Porter has the distinction of being a direct descendant of

John Porter, the founder of Porter's Plains, now Danvers. He was born at Danversport in 1847, and graduated from



W. E. SMART & CO.'S STORE.



PORTER'S BLOCK.

the Holten High School. Three years were then spent in the morocco business in Peabody, after which, in 1865, he came to Danvers, entering the grocery store of A. P. Perley & Co., where he remained ten years. In 1875 he opened a furniture store in the Carroll block, but his trade increased so rapidly that he found it necessary to seek more commodious premises. The result was that in 1878 he erected the Porter block, of which he now occupies the entire ground floor and one-third of the second floor, together with a spacious storehouse and upholstery department on Central avenue. The premises throughout are admirably arranged and well appointed, and every convenience is possessed for the successful prosecution of the extensive business carried on. The stock embraces everything useful and desirable in a home in the way of fine and medium furniture, carpets, wall papers, window shades and draperies. The stock is all new and is the product of the largest manufacturers in the

country. Mr. Porter has held several important elective offices. He was a Trustee of the Peabody Institute for ten years and served in the Legislature in 1894, being re-elected in 1895. He has been a member of the finance committee of the Danvers Savings bank since 1891, and is at present one of its trustees. He is also one of the Board of Directors of the Danvers Gas Light Co. and acts as collector for that corporation. Mr. Porter is largely interested in real estate and

is a large owner of the Porter and Essex blocks and a number of houses. He has been assiduous in promoting the welfare of the community and has made most strenuous efforts to induce the establishment of industries in Danvers.

Recently Arthur W. Beckford, who was in Mr. Porter's employ a number of years, was admitted to partnership, the firm now being J. F. Porter & Co. Mr. Beckford is a popular young man, standing high in Masonry and other fraternal and social circles.



JOHN T. CARROLL.

John T. Carroll & Co.

The business carried on by John T. Carroll under the style of John T. Carroll & Co. was established in 1879 by Lewis & Carroll, who remained in partnership for ten years, when Mr. Carroll acquired the business and conducted it under his own name until 1894, when the present style was adopted. Mr. Carroll conducts the only news depot in town and supplies his patrons with all the Boston, local and

New York papers, magazines and periodicals, also receiving subscriptions for the leading journals at the publishers' prices, and delivering them at customers' residences. Thirty newsboys are employed on the various routes and the district is well covered by his excellent service. In addition to the news department Mr. Carroll deals extensively in books and stationery, cigars and tobacco, toys, fruits and confectionery, small wares and notions. The store is located in the three

and a half story Carroll block, which was bought by Mr. Carroll in 1891. Although not a native of Danvers Mr. Carroll has resided here since his fourteenth year, and his education was received in the public schools of this town. He was born at Stoneham, in 1859, and upon leaving school entered the business which he now conducts. He is a member of Mosaic Lodge, F. and A. M., Holten Royal Arch Chapter, I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. Mr. Carroll was also a charter member and one of the organizers of the Danvers Light Infantry, C. O. K., Eighth Mass. Volunteers. He is most popular in business and social circles and enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens.

Jesse P. Colby.

Mr. Colby was born on a farm in Bradford, N. H., in 1863 and until after twenty-one years of age followed the occupation of farming. Coming to Danvers in 1885, he was first employed by F. M. Spofford as bookkeeper. Later he entered the employ of Messrs. J. V. & J. Hanson, the wholesale grain men of Danvers and Salem, as bookkeeper and collector, which position he had held for some years when, in 1890, owing to the appointment of C. H. Shepard, at that time owner of the Mirror, as U. S. Consul to Gothenburg, Sweden, the opportunity presented itself for him to purchase an interest in that paper, and the job printing business connected with it in company with the present proprietor, F. E. Moynahan. In this connection Mr. Colby

looked out for the business end, devoting such other time as he had to general work on the paper. After a year and a half here he was induced to reenter the employ of Messrs. Hanson as bookkeeper and buyer for the firm, giving, also, a portion of his time to the office of the Mirror. In May, 1893, the firm of Moynahan & Colby was dissolved, and during the balance of the year Mr. Colby spent the most of the time in the west, contributing from Chicago a series of articles on the World's Fair to the Salem Daily Gazette, which were

widely quoted. In January, 1894, he for the third time entered the employ of the Messrs. Hanson, remaining with them until early in 1895, when business changes in that firm again necessitated his leaving them.

During all these years his knowledge of business methods and particularly of the proper manner in which accounts should be kept had become extensive and valuable. So that in 1895, after some months spent in special work in the offices of the



J. T. CARROLL'S STORE.

auditor of the B. & M. R. R., and the treasurer of the B. & L. R. R., he established himself in the business of public accounting at No. 605 Chamber of Commerce, Boston, where his business has since grown to large proportions. Among the many important engagements he has filled, in the capacity of an accountant, are those which take him to the paper-mill city of Holyoke several times each year. In 1896 he made a report to the town authorities of Dalton, N. H., where-

by the town recovered several thousand dollars from a dishonest official. Quite recently he also made an examination of the financial affairs of the famous Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, reporting to the committee representing the stockholders. He has also at various times been employed by the B. & M. R. R., the Stoneham Gas Co., The International Ice Co., Messrs. J. & W. Jolly of Holyoke, Jos. W. Spaulding, Esq., Judge Jos. F. Wiggin, Hon. J. O. Burdett, Messrs. Doe, Hunnewell & Co., The Castle Square Hotel Co., R. M. Michie & Co., Messrs. M. Judd & Son, J. H. Cressey & Co., all of Boston, Hon. John P. Sweeney of Lawrence, C. H. Cox & Co. of Haverhill and many others. For many of these firms and corporations he is the regular auditor. He has often acted as assignee in failures and insolvency cases, and is sole trustee for one or two large estates requiring good judgment, business tact and ability.

Early in the present year Mr. Colby formed a business connection with A. C. R. Smith, of Salem, late treasurer of the Security Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Lynn, for the purpose of protesting bank paper, each having for several years been a notary public. Already they do all the work of this kind for two of the large Boston banks, this being, in reality, an important branch of the banking business. Their office is at 48 Congress St., where their sign reads: "Accountants and Notaries Public."

Probably in literary or newspaper work

Mr. Colby could have made an equal success, as he has for many years been an occasional correspondent and contributor to various newspapers and magazines, and wherever his articles have appeared they have commanded attention on account of clearness and terseness of expression.

Mr. Colby is a member of Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., and Holten R. A. Chapter of Danvers, and in Boston belongs to the Huntington Club and the Boston Fusilier Veteran Association. He now lives in Boston.



JESSE P. COLBY.

John F. Kirby.

Mr. Kirby's experience in the boot and shoe business has been extensive and being a practical shoemaker himself he is familiar with all the details of the business. He was born in Danvers, March 12, 1865, and received his education at the public schools, upon leaving which he worked for six years in the shoe factories of Danvers and Beverly. Twelve years ago he opened a store at 56 Maple street where he re-

mained until 1892, when he removed to his present address, buying the block in which his store is located March 1, 1898. The stock includes in its assortment everything desirable in fine and medium grade boots and shoes, rubbers and slippers for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, and is of a superior quality. Mr. Kirby is active and alert and is able to meet the most exacting demands of his patrons and the public, and quick to take advantage of all the new styles in



JOHN F. KIRBY.

footwear on their first appearance in the market. He is a young man of much promise and is popular with a large circle of friends. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Young Men's Mutual Benevolent Society.

W. S. Lovejoy.

Walter Scott Lovejoy was born in the old Osborne house, Central street, South Danvers, now Peabody, Aug. 31, 1831. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to John Calvin Butler, one of the pioneer shoe manufacturers of Danvers, but did not complete his term, going to reside at St. Louis, Mo. While there he enlisted in a cavalry troop under Col. John C. Fremont for service in the Mexican war, but before leaving the state was discharged by application of his parents, as he was under age. He made two trips on a Mississippi steamer to New Or-

leans and from there worked his passage to Danvers, where he found employment on the Endicott farm on his arrival. The money he earned was spent in securing an education and he ultimately graduated from Walnut Grove Academy. He afterwards learned the trade of a carpenter and became a contractor and builder. During the Civil War Mr. Lovejoy enlisted in Co. F, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, but was honorably discharged on account of disability, having sustained an attack of typhoid-pneumonia. In 1874 having bought a residence at Tapleyville he removed there. Three years later he was appointed a special police officer to suppress the liquor traffic, but resigned in 1879. The same year he was appointed a justice of the peace for seven years, and has been regularly re-appointed ever since. He was also appointed



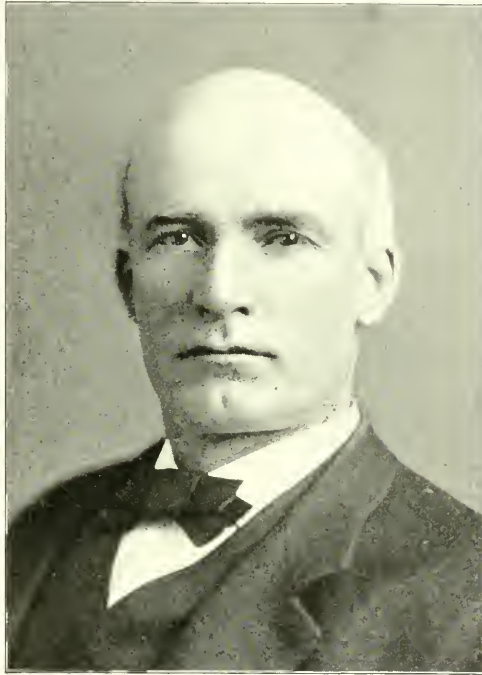
WALTER S. LOVEJOY.

a notary public and pension attorney to prosecute claims before the pension bureau at Washington. He has been secretary of the Danvers War Record committee; chaplain of Ward Post 90, G. A. R., and has composed several local poems and contributed to the columns of the DANVERS MIRROR. At one time he was a member of the Prohibition State Committee, but most of his life he has been an ardent Republican.

Edward Carr.

Edward Carr, son of Edward Carr and Elizabeth (Doran) Carr, was born in the County Meath, Ireland. Feb. 22, 1839. His education was received in the national school of his native country and at

at Stoddard, N. H. Mr. Carr obtained employment in the glass factory there, where he remained until his twenty-first year, when he went to Plaistow, N. H., to learn brick-making. In the spring of 1871 he came to Danversport and engaged in that occupation for himself and has been most successful. The average annual output of his yard is 20,000,000 bricks and he employs twenty men in the season. Mr. Carr has always been an active and earnest worker in the cause of temperance and no-license. He is the oldest living



EDWARD CARR.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD CARR.

the age of fourteen years he came to the United States with his parents who settled

1875 a similar society in Salem. His aversion to the use of intoxicating liquors

charter member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society. In 1870, he organized the Father Mathew Society of Haverhill and in

is inherited from his parents, both of whom received the pledge of total abstinence from the hands of Father Matthew during his crusade against liquor in Ireland. Mr. Carr was overseer of the poor in 1874-78. In politics he is a Gold Democrat and has the courage of his convictions. He was married Nov. 9, 1864, to Ellen O'Leary of Danvers and has recently erected a handsome and substantial residence convenient to his business. Mr. Carr is a man of sterling qualities and stands high in the estimation of the community, both in commercial circles and in private life.

Fred Ulysses French.

Fred Ulysses French is a native of Deerfield, N. H., where he was born in 1864. He came to Danvers in 1882, and worked for six months in a shoe shop, when he became a

travelling salesman for the Morley Button Sewing Machine, with headquarters in Boston. His next position was as foreman of the stitching room with Martin, Clapp & French and upon the removal of the firm to Dover, N. H., he made arrangements with their successors, Clapp & Tapley, to do all the stitching, at present operating this department in their shop at Tapleville. He employs thirty-five persons in this connection and the work is in keeping with the high class goods turned out by the firm. In 1893, Mr. French established what may more correctly be styled a general store on Holten street, Tapleville, under the name of F. U. French & Co., in



FRED U. FRENCH.



RESIDENCE OF F. U. FRENCH.

provisions, meats, boots, shoes, rubbers and small wares may be found. Four assistants and two teams are employed under the

supervision of J. C. French. The store is neatly fitted up and affords ample accommodations for the requirements of the business, the patronage being drawn principally from the neighborhood in which it is located. Mr. French was appointed second lieutenant in Co. K, Danvers Light Infantry, upon the organization of the company in 1891. In 1893, he was appointed first lieutenant receiving an honorable discharge the following year. He has served on the Republican town committee for four years and is registrar of voters. He is also a member of Mosaic Lodge, F. and A. M., Danvers Lodge, A. O. U. W., and the Order of Red Men.

Joseph M. Whittier.

The profession of the architect-builder is a most important one, requiring great natural talent, much study and research, a thorough mechanical training, complete knowledge of the value of building materials and of the most improved methods of construction, as well as large practical experience for its successful prosecution. Proof of Mr. Whittier's skill and ability are numerous in Danvers and its vicinity, and are embodied in the many splendid edifices which he has erected. The most important of these, from a mechanical point of view, is the mill of the Danvers iron works at Danversport. This building was his first large contract and was so successfully carried out that it was the forerunner of many others. The mill is a frame structure with an eighty foot-span supported by a single truss without pillars or other support and is looked

upon as a very skillful piece of engineering. The mill of the Danversport Rubber Co. was erected and given two coats of paint within five weeks, a feat that although provided for in the contract was considered impossible. He was also the builder of a four-story shop for George Plumer & Co. and has in all erected about thirty residences, among which may be mentioned those of L. W. Sanborn and Freeman George; the Reynolds barn, with a thirty foot post and the Por-

ter barn are also excellent specimens of his skill. Mr. Whittier is at present engaged on the new Maple street school-house, being erected from plans prepared by Little & Brown, architects, Boston, and L. S. Couch, of Danvers as associate architect. The structure is known as a wing building and measures 58 x 58 feet with a thirty-seven foot post, the wings measuring 31 x 33 and having a twenty-nine foot post, the whole containing eight rooms. The work is nearing completion and has given much satisfaction to the architects and the school committee. Mr. Whit-



JOSEPH M. WHITTIER.

tier is well equipped for the carrying out of all contracts entrusted to him, and his shop on Cheever street, Danversport, is one of the best equipped in the state. It is a three story building, with storehouses and sheds, and contains all the latest and most improved wood working and stair building machinery operated by steam. Here are turned out irregular and circular mouldings, turnings, sawing and jigging, window frames, etc., a number of competent workmen being constantly employed. Mr. Whittier was born at

Danversport in 1866 and upon leaving the Holten High School learned carpen-

American Mechanics and is one of the board of firewards.



AUSTIN L. LITTLEFIELD.

Austin L. Littlefield.

The development of the ready-made clothing business has brought good fitting and stylish garments within easy reach of all. The store conducted by Mr. Littlefield is replete with an excellent assortment of men's ready to wear clothing, fully equal to custom made work at a tithe of the cost. The stock of men's furnishing goods embraces stylish neckwear, underwear, white and colored shirts, hats, caps, trunks and bags, and every seasonable novelty is added as soon as it appears in the market. The prices are placed at the lowest possible figure compatible with the superior quality of the goods displayed and several courteous salesmen attend to the requirements of customers. The premises are

tering, in which he engaged for three years, when he went into business for himself. He is always ready to give estimates, and can be implicitly relied upon to spare no pains to carry out the requirements of architects, while the care bestowed upon every department of his work reflects the utmost credit on his honorable and businesslike methods. Mr. Whittier is a member of



INTERIOR OF A. L. LITTLEFIELD'S STORE.

Mosaic Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the

well lighted and tastefully arranged with a view to the expeditious discharge of

business, and comprise a ground floor and basement each 25 x 75 feet in dimensions at 47 Maple street. Mr. Littlefield

charge of his manager. Last January, however, the trade had increased so largely that he was compelled to relinquish his position, and devote his whole time and attention to the growing business of his store. Mr. Littlefield is a member of Amity Lodge, Holten Royal Arch Chapter and the Windsor Club.



NATHAN T. PUTNAM.

Nathan T. Putnam.

Nathan T. Putnam has erected some of the most imposing residences of this and the surrounding towns. He was born at Chichester, N. H., in 1834, and attended the district school, afterward following a seafaring life until the close of the war when he learned carpentering and building. Mr. Putnam has had over thirty years of practical experience in his profession and has carried through to a successful issue many important undertakings. Among the hundreds of residences erected by him may be mentioned those of the following: Geo. W. Fiske, George A. Gunn, Dudley A. Massey, Dr. Eaton, William H. Burns, G. O. Stimpson, J. O. Perry block, Episcopal parsonage, H. M. Merrill, Samuel C. Putnam, Deacon John Learoyd, Eben

was born in Danvers in 1870, and received his education at the public and Holten High schools, afterwards taking a commercial course at the Burdette Business College, Boston. Upon graduating from the latter he accepted an engagement with John O. Smith & Co., wholesale clothiers, Boston, as traveling salesman. It was while thus employed that he opened the present store in 1896, leaving it in



RESIDENCE OF N. T. PUTNAM.

Putnam, Albert Hutchinson, Hon. S. L. Sawyer, Mrs. Pingree, Miss Cross, F. E. Moynahan, and in fact a great many more of the highest quality and handsomest buildings in this vicinity. Mr. Putnam has achieved an honorable success in his chosen calling, combining the highest order of architectural beauty and symmetry with accuracy in estimates and close adherence to specifications. He gives careful supervision to all work entrusted to him and with the perfect facilities at hand can guarantee the very best workmanship. Mr. Putnam is a member of Amity Lodge of Masons. He has always devoted his entire time to business and has not sought office or political aggrandizement. He is ably assisted by his son, William T. Putnam, who is also a skilful architect-builder.

The Salem Evening News.

Robin Damon, while engaged in the job printing business in Salem in 1880, believed that a daily paper would succeed in that city and the large adjoining territory, and with others he established the Salem Evening News, soon becoming sole proprietor. The enterprise met with a good deal of discouragement for a time, but by indomitable will, and furnishing an able, impartial and thoroughly newsy publication, the projector has increased the size of the paper, office equipment and publication quarters, and general usefulness of the News, until today it is one of the most valuable plants in the country, and the largest penny daily paper in New England outside of Boston, with the lowest advertising rates of any paper of its circulation and value in the country.

The whole of Essex county is its field, with a circulation of over 16,000, about 1,400 copies being circulated in Danvers every day. The News has come to be recognized as practically the home paper of every town which it reaches, regardless of any other, daily or weekly. Its name is a household word, and its standing is of the highest wherever it is known—meaning a large section of the state.

The Danvers correspondent is Frank E. Moynahan, publisher of the Danvers Mirror, and general newspaper correspondent, who was the first regular local reporter the News ever had.



ROBIN DAMON.

Danvers Co-operative Association.

The Danvers Co-operative Association occupying a large portion of Essex block, illustrated in an earlier portion of this book, was established in 1871, but was not legally incorporated until 1882, eleven years later. It does a general retail grocery and provision business and it is perhaps the most widely known store in Danvers. The business was first located in a building owned by

John A. Putnam, and remained there until 1890, when it was removed to its present quarters in the Essex block, at the corner of Essex and Elm streets, opposite the Eastern station. The first manager of the store was John C. Putnam, and he was succeeded by Alphonso Sanford, who gave place to O. S. Richards. Herbert S. Tapley, the present efficient manager, has held that position since 1877; previous to assuming charge of the business Mr. Tapley had been a clerk in the store something over a year, and under his management the business has prospered and grown and the D. C. A. store

is one of the solid institutions of Danvers. Mr. Taplev is a Danvers boy, a graduate of the Holten High school and for twenty-three years has been connected with this store. He is married and has a pleasant home at 24 Holten street. He is a trustee of the public library, and is much esteemed as a conservative but progressive business man. E. C. Cook, the head clerk, has been connected with the store eleven years, and is very popular with the patrons of the store. C. B. Williams, the other regular clerk, has had a shorter connection with the store, but is painstaking and courteous. The store is conducted on the co-operative plan, furnishing goods to stockholders and the general public at as small advance over cost price as possible. It is up to date in every department, keeping first class, fresh goods, and everything seasonable in its line.

John E. Maguire.

John E. Maguire, of the firm of Thayer, Maguire & Field, of Haverhill, Mass., is a native of the town of Danvers and was born in that section known as Tapleville, October 23, 1854.

He was the son of John Maguire, a carpet weaver of the olden times, for which this section was famous.

He attended the public schools in District No. 7 from which he entered the Holten High School and was graduated in the class of 1870.

At the close of his school days he en-

gaged in work in the shoe factories, beginning his apprenticeship in the factory of E. & A. Mudge & Co. at Danvers Centre with whom he remained for some years. After filling many and various positions of importance in factories in town he removed to Haverhill in 1887 and established a factory and assumed management for the Field-Thayer Manufacturing Co. of Boston.

On the death of the senior partner a new company was formed under the firm name of Thayer & Maguire, and since by the addition of Mr. Field, Jr., the firm is known as Thayer, Maguire & Field, and they are among the largest shoe manufacturers of that city.

The firm manufactures ladies' fine boots and Oxfords and in addition to their large domestic trade have representatives in the foreign markets of South America, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, and are also shipping many goods to the English markets.

Mr. Maguire has always been a close attendant to business, but was

elected and served as a member of the school committee until his removal from town.

He was also a member of the Danvers Lodge, A. O. U. W., and is a charter member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, in both of which he still retains his membership.

He has an active interest in his native town and her welfare and is a frequent visitor among his old time friends.

In Haverhill, his present home, he is a



J. E. MAGUIRE.

member of the Pentucket and Elms Clubs, of the Father Mathew Society and of Passaquoi Tribe, I. O. R. M.

He was President of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and served three years on the Republican City Committee.

A large business prevents him from entering public life, although he has been many times besought to consent to the use of his name.

Mr. Maguire was married to Miss Nellie Sullivan of Peabody and their children are Miss Nellie J. Maguire and Master Harold Edward Maguire.

Edgar C. Powers.

E. C. Powers, originator and manufacturer of "Powers' Asthma Specific," is of a family which has given to the country some famous men; notably Hiram Powers, the famous American sculptor; Governor Llewellyn Powers, of Maine, and many others who have achieved success in the political, professional and business world. E. C. Powers was born in Orono, Me., on July 26, 1849. His mother died when he was two years of age and his father removed to Newport, Me. There young Powers attended the public schools and later spent a year at the Maine Central Insti-

tute, at Pittsfield, Me. He was for some time clerk in a retail drug store in Newport and later in a wholesale drug store in Portland. But he preferred the retail business and returned to Newport as manager of the drug store owned by Dr. John Benson, it being the same store of which Mr. C. H. Shepard was for a number of years the manager. He remained in this position until the business was sold in 1875, when in April of that year he came to

Danvers and became a clerk for C. H. Shepard in his drug store. This position he filled until the summer of 1879 when he bought out the business and continued it until 1887, the business having steadily grown under his management, and it is probable Mr. Powers would still be doing business in the same place today were it not for the unexpected and unusual success which attended his efforts to in-



EDGAR C. POWERS.

troduce to the trade a medicine which he had first originated while in the store in Newport, Me. Although he had several customers for this preparation in Newport and vicinity he had never put the preparation up in a form suitable for the market and had made no effort to introduce it, and on coming to Danvers had almost forgotten that he had ever made such a medicine. But for the following incident it

is possible that a valuable medicine might have been lost to the world. One day Mr. Oliver Roberts, a patron of the drug store, called for a certain asthma medicine, and not having it on hand and not wanting Mr. Roberts to go to some other store for it, Mr. Powers told him he formerly made an asthma remedy, and if Mr. Roberts would call again next day, he, Mr. Powers would make up a quantity of it, which he would like Mr. Roberts to try. The re-

sult was Mr. Roberts tried the Asthma Specific and was much pleased with its prompt and beneficial effects, and it was largely through his influence that Mr. Powers was induced to put the Specific up in a shape and style adapted to the market. As the local demand for the medicine increased Mr. Powers saw he must extend the field of his operations, and the medicine was placed on sale in Sa-

lem, Boston, Portland and New York. Desiring then to push the sales all over the country, Mr. Powers decided to give his whole time to the manufacture of the Specific, and in 1887 he sold his drug store to S. M. Moore, who had been his clerk for some years, and to whom he considered himself under obligations for faithful and untiring service. In 1892 Mr. Powers purchased two lots of land in

the Dorchester district of Boston; on one he erected a factory fitted up with all the modern machinery and apparatus necessary for his business, and on the other lot he erected a dwelling house for his own occupancy; both buildings were planned by Mr. Powers himself, and he has found he made no mistake when he drew the plans: they are both perfect in their way. Powers' Asthma Specific, the manufacture of which was begun in so

small a way in Danvers, has now increased to such an extent that the laboratory, which, when built, seemed so unnecessarily large, is getting a trifle crowded and already plans are being made for another building better suited to meet the increasing demand for the goods. During the past six months the demand has increased very rapidly, and Powers' Asthma Specific is now sold in every state in the



W. F. PUTNAM.

Union, and the cash sales are more than \$1,000 per month; the prospect is that this showing will be far eclipsed the coming six months. Mr. Powers was married in October, 1879, to Miss Fannie W. Damon, of Stetson, Maine, a cousin of C. H. Shepard. They have three sons and one daughter, all born in Danvers. Mr. Powers has a lovely home in Dorchester, and an interesting family.

Webster F. Putnam.

Mr. Putnam was born in Danvers and is the son of the late Thomas M. Putnam.

He was educated in the town schools of Danvers and in the year 1878, an opportunity offering, he entered the employ of his uncle, the late Charles A. Putnam, who did a general banking and brokerage business in Boston.

The firm of Charles A. Putnam & Co. was noted for the conservative and honorable business methods pursued. In 1880, the principal retiring from active business, the business was carried on by Webster F. Putnam and Nathaniel Heath,

administrator and trustee for many estates. He has done much to open up land for residential purposes, having during the past five years alone built thirty-four houses in Danvers. Nor has his activity been confined to Danvers, for he was the first to realize and seize upon the advantages of similar opportunities in Manchester. His intention has been to provide means by which people of moderate incomes would become home-owners. As one would presume from the success which has come to him, he is wide awake, energetic, and conservative. In stature he is of about average height and of stout build. He has the blue eyes



RESIDENCE OF WEBSTER F. PUTNAM.

who had been a fellow clerk, under the style of Putnam & Heath. Upon the return of Mr. Charles A. Putnam from his European trip, with health restored, he invited Webster F. Putnam to enter into partnership with him and, this offer being accepted, the new firm was known as Charles A. & Webster F. Putnam. Later on Webster F. Putnam established himself in the same business in State street, and is now situated in Water street doing business under the style of Webster F. Putnam & Co. Mr. Putnam lives in Danvers, on Lindall Hill, where he has extensive real estate interests. He is

and brown hair so common to a large portion of the Putnam tribe.

In addition to an extensive banking and brokerage business Mr. Putnam has been an extensive operator in real estate; he has opened up large tracts of land for residential purposes, and successfully carried through many large deals. He has built many houses, on streets laid out by himself, and added thousands of dollars' worth of taxable property to the towns of Danvers, Manchester, Beverly and other places. His plan has been to secure some tract of land, lay it out in streets and building lots, and then furnish the

money to build homes for people of limited means, enabling desirable citizens to secure handsome modern houses with adequate grounds and pay for them in such ways as their incomes will best allow of their doing. As an instance of the benefit to the town of Mr. Putnam's operations a tract of land belonging to the Alfred Trask estate and the field adjoining, formerly a part of the Eben G. Berry estate, may be cited. In 1893 this estate was assessed for about \$18,000, and paid a tax of about \$347. In 1898, the value of the land and buildings was fully \$80,000 and the taxes amounted to probably \$1,950, including the water rates paid by the occupants of the new dwellings which had been erected on the land. Here was a gain to the town, in taxes, of about \$1,600 a year. Besides this direct money gain through Mr. Putnam's operations about thirty-four new residences have been added to the town during the past five years, and he is still building more houses. Fine new streets have been built where before were only pastures. Young shade trees, smooth lawns, gravelled walks and drives, and brilliant flower beds have succeeded run-down fields and tumble-down fences. Mr. Putnam has also been a large operator in real estate in Manchester and North Beverly during the past few years, on similar lines to those in Danvers. He has erected fifteen houses in those two places during that time. All these

houses are of the better class, of attractive exteriors and containing all the most desirable modern conveniences. Mr. Putnam has a charming home on Lindall Hill, where he resides all the year round. He married in 1887 Miss Helen P. Mel-dram of Manchester, Mass., and has two children, a girl and boy, Marion and Webster F., Jr. Mr. Putnam has the care of many estates as administrator or trustee, and these with all his own vast business interests make him one of Dan-

vers' busiest as well as most successful business men.

Rep. Addison P. Learoyd.



REPRESENTATIVE A. P. LEAROYD.

Representative Addison P. Learoyd is one of the best known men in Danvers from the fact that he has been connected with town affairs in some official capacity for many years. Mr. Learoyd was born in Danvers about sixty-one years ago, and comes of good old New England stock. His pleasant home is on Oak street. He was for many years engaged in

the manufacture of leather. For more than a dozen years he has been clerk of the School Board and has also served several years on the Water Board. He has been the moderator at more town meetings, regular and special, than any other man in town. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1898, being the Republican candidate, and he has held the important office of town treasurer of Danvers for years. Mr. Learoyd is a modest, unassuming man, who has satis-

factorily filled all these important public offices and he will probably be retained in some of them for years to come. He is a man of unquestioned integrity and ability, and one of Danvers' best citizens.

He and Mr. Wells make able protectors of the interests of the double representative district of Danvers and Peabody.

Representative Abelard E. Wells.

Mr. Wells was born in Portland, Maine, June 17, 1854, his father being George W. Wells, and mother Frances A. Wells. He graduated from Westbrook Seminary, Westbrook, Maine, in 1875 and from Tufts College in 1879 with degree of A. B. Went to Peabody to teach in the fall of 1879 as principal of the Bowditch grammar school where he remained until 1889. During this time he was principal of the Wallace evening school for five years. The last three years of his teaching he devoted all of his spare time to the study of law, but abandoned the idea of entering upon that profession and did not complete the

course for admittance to the bar. In 1889-90 he was N. E. agent for Dodd, Mead & Co., New York publishers. Since that time he has been engaged in the business of life insurance and has been connected with the Mutual Life and New York Life Companies. He served on the board of selectmen in 1895-6 and was chairman the last year. Has been on the school committee for five years and for the last three years has been chairman. He is a member of Jordan lodge of Masons, of Washington Royal Arch Chap-

ter, of Winslow Lewis Commandery, or Knights Templar, of Holten Lodge of Odd Fellows and Peabody Board of Trade. In the campaign of 1896 he was president of the McKinley & Hobart Club, which was a flourishing organization. He has served on important town committees and been a delegate to various conventions, and has been connected with all the social and literary clubs of the town. In 1883 he was married to Alice S. Teel of Peabody, a teacher in the

public schools. He has always been a Unitarian in religious belief and a Republican. Representative Wells' valuable services on the Peabody sewerage question and also on the Danvers Water works matter in connection with Representative Learoyd have again brought him to the forefront in a public capacity. He has been an aggressive and able leader in all his undertakings.



REPRESENTATIVE A. E. WELLS.

Danvers Improvement Society.

On Sept. 1, 1886 a meeting of ladies and gentlemen in the Town Hall, for the purpose of forming a "Village Improvement Society," was called to order by Dr. W. W. Eaton, who was elected chairman and Ezra D. Hines was chosen secretary. After the presentation of a cane and a sum of money to Joshua Sylvester by Alden P. White, as a mark of appreciation and esteem, a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws; these were adopted at a subsequent meeting and Dudley A. Massey was elected president. The objects of the society are the "improvement and ornamentation of the

roads, sidewalks and grounds of the Town of Danvers and the encouragement and assistance, in every practicable way, of whatever may tend to the improvement of the town as a place of residence."

With these objects in view the society has labored for nearly thirteen years and throughout the town the results of its work are apparent. Once each year, on Arbor day, public exercises are held and trees are planted in various places throughout the town. In years past, oaks, maples, e t c., have

been set out at the Town house, the electric light station, the First Church and at the Peabody Institute as well as in other localities. Trees planted and named for distinguished men are as follows:—In 1888, two golden leaved oaks in front of the Town House, the one towards Holten street called the John G. Whittier tree, the other the Joshua Sylvester tree. In 1890 an oak from Oak Knoll on the left hand side of the northern entrance to the Institute grounds, called the Gov. Brackett tree and on the left, a purple leaved beech, called the Lieut. Governor Haile tree. In 1891, five trees in front of the First church, a purple leaved beech, the Rice tree; a white oak, the Farmer tree; a linden, the Village tree; a cut leaved birch, the Ingersoll tree; a rock maple, the Peabody tree. Tablets are also being erected from year to year to mark historic places within the town. The grounds at the electric light station have been graded and beautified as well as the small park on Pickering street and

the grounds about the Eastern and Western stations. To the society also belongs a greater part of the credit for the erection of the new station at Danversport in 1887.

The purchase of the Berry lot of twenty-five acres as a public park for the town is the largest undertaking the Society has entered upon and to Dr. W. W. Eaton, with whom the idea originated, much of the success of the plan must be attributed. Together with Conrad Juul he negotiated

with Mr. Berry for the purchase of the land, and by public fairs, by contributions and from other sources the necessary \$5,000 has been raised, and the property formally transferred so that now the deed is in the possession of the Society, only awaiting the time when the whole shall be turned over to the town as a public park forever.

In scores of other ways, perhaps less direct, the influence of the society has been felt. The removal of fences, the laying out and beautifying of

lawns, the building of concrete sidewalks, the construction of macadam roads, the adoption of a uniform width of streets, the appointment of a town forester, the introduction of electric lights and the remodelling of the Town house are improvements, for all of which the society may justly claim more or less credit.

Dudley A. Massey served as president of the society until 1890 and from that date until 1898 Dr. W. W. Eaton held the position; in 1898-'99, J. W. Porter and in 1899, J. Frank Porter. Mr. Ezra D.



E. B. PEABODY.

Hines and Rev. E. C. Ewing have acted as secretaries; the former from the formation of the society until 1892 and the latter from that date to the present time.

A. P. White, the first treasurer, was succeeded by D. A. Massey, and he by H. M. Bradstreet, the present treasurer.

Elisha B. Peabody.

Elisha B. Peabody has built more buildings in Danvers than any other man or firm. Owing to a long illness early in the year he has not been as busy this year as usual, but he will be in full swing again by another season, probably. Mr. Peabody has built over 200 dwelling

vers Electric Light plant, which stands 120 feet high.

By planning houses and other structures, he saves to customers the expense of an architect, and has the whole work better in mind than if dependent upon somebody else for instruction and advice as to material and manner of construction. His services are much in demand for large contracts of repairing, heavy work being a specialty.

Mr. Peabody was born in Boxford, where he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to New Hampshire, where he lived until he was twenty-one. During that time he learned the carpenter trade at which he has been engaged ever since.



RESIDENCE OF E. B. PEABODY.

houses in Danvers, Peabody, Salem, Middleton, Topsfield, Manchester, Beverly Farms, North Andover, Swampscott, Lynn and other towns during the past few years. He contracts for any part of a building, or for the whole, from the putting in of the foundation to the finishing of a house ready for occupancy, including the mason work, carpentering, painting, plumbing, papering, etc. He has built some of the finest houses in this section, notably one for Mr. Creese, of Bernard, Friedman & Co.; Dr. Jackson, at Beverly Farms; A. A. Conant, at Topsfield, and many others. Mr. Peabody is also a mover of buildings, and he has erected some very high smoke stacks. He erected the stack at the Dan-

vers Electric Light plant, which stands 120 feet high. He has supported himself ever since he was fourteen years of age. He came to Danvers fifteen years ago, and for thirteen years he has been engaged in building operations on his own account. He is an architect as well as a builder, and draws plans and writes specifications for all kinds of buildings. Mr. Peabody has been one of Danvers' busiest citizens for the past dozen years. He is a Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Mason, and K. T., an Odd Fellow and a Red Man, and a member of numerous other social and fraternal organizations. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Peabody has a wife and two children, and his home is at the corner of Franklin street and Central Avenue.



W. W. EATON, M.D.

William Winslow Eaton, M.D.

Dr. Eaton was born in Webster, Me., May 20, 1836. He graduated at Brunswick High school and engaged in teaching for several years, subsequently graduating from Bowdoin College in 1861. He was elected class orator in 1858 and Athenæan Society poet in 1861. In 1865 he received the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Eaton began the study of medicine with Dr. John D. Lincoln of Brunswick in 1860, taking his first and second course of lectures in 1861-2, at the Maine

Medical School, of which he was also librarian. He was a pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott in the winter of 1863, and graduated at New York University, March, 1864, having been granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War for this purpose. During the Civil War Dr. Eaton entered the military service in June, 1862, as hospital steward of the 16th Regt. Maine Volunteers, performing the duties of assistant surgeon, was commissioned as such Jan., 1863, and in 1864 was promoted to be a surgeon, with the rank of Major, and served three years, participating in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Antietam to Lee's Surrender. Apr. 9, 1865. July 12, 1865, he married Agnes H. Magoun of Brunswick, Maine; has had four children, of whom the two daughters are now living. He began practice in South Reading, Mass., in 1865, removing to Danvers in April, 1867, when he united with the First Church at Danvers Centre. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Maine Medical Association and of the Middlesex District Society and Massachusetts Medical Society the same year; has held the position of Censor, Counselor and President of the Essex (South District) Medical Society; was appointed by the Massachusetts Medical Society to prepare and read a paper at the annual meeting of the society in June, 1887, which was accepted for publication in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.



RESIDENCE OF DR. W. W. EATON.

He has been either surgeon or commander of Post 90; G. A. R., since its organization and a staff officer of the Massachusetts department in 1898. Dr. Eaton has served on the school committee for fifteen years and was for several years its chairman. He was also chairman of the building committee on the erection of the Tapley school in 1870 and of the Park street school in 1874; member of the committee on the remodeling of the Town House, 1896-97; chairman or secretary of the Board of Health for twenty-five years; trustee of the Peabody Institute for four years during which time he re-arranged and completely catalogued the library; trustee of Walnut Grove Cemetery Corporation since 1880 and president since 1885, and unassisted drew a set of scale plans of the cemetery which were very favorably commented upon and would have done credit to an expert engineer; one of the organizers and first vice president of the Danvers Improvement Society and has been its president for the past eight years; chairman of the committee appointed by the town which reported on and secured an appropriation of \$1000 for macadamizing High street, the first piece of macadamizing done in Danvers; member of the Bowditch Club and president at the time of its dissolution when he placed its records in the Peabody Institute; President of the Danvers Scientific Society and its teacher of chemistry and physics; delivered the address of Ward Post 90, G. A. R., in 1886, Plunkett Post, Ashburnham, in 1887, and in Topsfield in 1896; delivered the memorial address at Pea-



H. F. BATCHELDER, M.D.

body Institute on the death of President Grant and at the Town House on the death of Whittier; in June, 1889 was appointed a member of the Salem Board of United States Examining Surgeons for pensions, from which he resigned in 1893 and was reappointed in 1897, and is at present president of the Board; in politics always a Republican and for a number of years chairman of the Republican Town Committee; raised in Army Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M. in 1864 while in camp near

Mitchell Station, Va.; member of Amity Lodge since 1867; charter member of Mosaic Lodge in 1871, and Worshipful Master 1881-82; charter member of Holten Royal Arch Chapter in 1872; High Priest in 1886; received the Cryptic Degrees in Salem Council in 1897; knighted in Winslow Lewis Commandery in 1888 and was chairman of the Committee on the revision of By-Laws; Captain General in 1890-91 and declined an unanimous reelection; was assistant prelate in 1892 and prelate since 1893; received the A. and A. rite fourteenth degree in Sutton Lodge of Perfection in 1890.

Henry F. Batchelder, M.D.

Dr. Henry F. Batchelder was born in Middleton, Oct. 10, 1860, being descended from Joseph Batchelder, who came to this country in 1636, the Batchelder ancestry being of the oldest and highest standing recorded in genealogy. He is the son of John A. and Laura A. Batchelder. He was educated in the Salem public schools, graduating from the High



E. H. NILES, M. D.

school in that city in 1879, and in Boston University Medical school, where he obtained the degree of C.B. (Bachelor of Surgery) in 1882 and M.D. in 1883.

He began practice in his native town and shortly afterward came to Danvers where his recognized skill and great personal popularity have secured for him an extensive and high-class patronage. He has been a member of the School Board for six or seven years and belongs to Amity Lodge of Masons, Holten Chapter, Winslow Lewis Commandery, and other fraternal organizations. He is a member and has been an officer in several medical fraternities, including the American Institute of Homeopathy, Massachusetts Surgical and Gyn-

ecological Society and Essex County Homeopathic Society. He is Republican in politics, but is never actively partisan, and has the universal esteem of his fellow townsmen. On Apr. 30, 1884, he was married to Miss Caroline E. Taft of Dedham, and two children grace the household.

Edward H. Niles, M. D.

Among the newer additions to the medical fraternity of Danvers, no representative of the art of medicine has had greater success or become in so short a time more universally popular than Dr. E. H. Niles.

Dr. Niles was born in West Fairlee, Vt., thirty-one years ago and attended the local schools, Thetford and St. Johnsbury academies and Harvard Medical School, having also taken a year's special study under a Dartmouth College professor. About eight years ago he came to Danvers, where his pleasing individuality and skill in his profession soon commanded recognition, and his progress has been rapid and steady. While not seeking any office he has been repeatedly elected to the School Board and would undoubtedly receive other recognition of a similar character should he show the disposition to encourage it. On June 6, 1888, he was married to Miss Maud A. Smith of West Fairlee, Vt., and they have three children.

He is popular in various fraternal circles, belonging to the Masons and other orders.



RESIDENCE OF DR. E. H. NILES.

Frederick William Baldwin, M.D.

Dr. Frederick William Baldwin is the son of Stephen Henry Baldwin and Elizabeth Ann (Inman) Baldwin, and was born in Birmingham, Conn., December 14, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Shelton and Birmingham, Conn., and also studied at the Conservatory of Music and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Boston. He studied medicine at Harvard Medical School, from which he received a degree of M.D. in 1886. Since then he has taken several special courses at the Mass. General Hospital. His first ancestor in this country was John Baldwin, who came to the country in 1638 and settled in Milford, Conn. He was an Englishman. The Doctor's great-great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the French and Indian war and Deputy in 1747 and 1748. His great-great-great-grandfather was Dr. Silas Baldwin of Derby, Conn., a surgeon of celebrity, who served in the war of 1812. His grandfather and father, Lieut. Stephen H. Baldwin, were in the Civil War, so it will be seen the Doctor comes of a patriotic family. Dr. Baldwin is and has been since March, 1894, chairman of the Danvers Board of Health. He is the medical examiner for several life insurance companies and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in which he



F. W. BALDWIN, M.D.

has held the office of Censor and is now a Councillor. In politics, Dr. Baldwin is a Republican. His office and residence are at the corner of Maple and Cherry streets. He has a large and lucrative practice and is one of the most popular men in town.

W. C. Nickerson.

W. C. Nickerson, proprietor of the oldest clothing store in Danvers, is one of the best known young business men in the town, for Mr. Nickerson is a progressive man, a firm believer in the efficacy of ad-



RESIDENCE OF DR. F. W. BALDWIN.

vertising and has made his name well known in all the homes of Danvers and adjoining towns. W. C. Nickerson was born in Orleans, down on Cape Cod, something over thirty years ago. He comes of good old colonial stock, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of the Cape. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the early age of fourteen went to work to carve out his own fortune. For eleven years he worked for one firm, and during that time he thoroughly mastered all the details of the clothing trade. He early

of a one to assist the manager of the store. Mr. Nickerson early determined that the people of Danvers should have no reason for going out of town to procure anything in the line of men's, boys' and children's clothing, or gentlemen's furnishing goods or hats of any grade or quality. Being a careful and shrewd buyer, an economical manager who keeps his expenses at the lowest limit consistent with a liberal management, he has been able to successfully compete with the big stores of the cities in prices; and his stock always embraces the newest in fab-



INTERIOR OF W. C. NICKERSON'S CLOTHING STORE.

developed abilities as a salesman and has the happy faculty of making and holding new customers. He was highly valued by his employer and he improved his time in familiarizing himself with the manufacture, purchase and sale of clothing and haberdashery. Seven years ago Mr. Nickerson came to Danvers from Whitman and purchased the only clothing store there was in town at that time, which was then located in the National Bank building, and conducted by George Jacobs of Peabody. It was but a small business then, requiring only the service

rics and styles, for being a wise manager, he allows no old, out-of-style stocks to accumulate on his shelves and tables. Each season's stock is that season's styles. The most fastidious youth can, at the Nickerson store, always obtain the ultra fashionable clothes, haberdashery, neckwear, hats, etc., in fact whatever can be had in any of the big clothing establishments of the cities, can be had at Nickerson's at as low, and often lower, prices. All clothing sold here is made in clean, airy, healthy workshops, and no sweat shop garments are ever allowed in this

store. The trade in children's clothing has grown to large proportions, and the heads of many families not only in Danvers but all the surrounding towns have found that their little folks can be clothed at Nickerson's in natty and serviceable clothes at a less expense than ever before possible. From the time Mr. Nickerson bought out Jacobs' until the present time there has been a healthy, steady and permanent increase in the volume of business. He soon outgrew the store in the bank building and moved to the large store now occupied in Colonial building. Here he carries a large stock of ready-to-wear clothing, hats, caps, trunks, umbrellas, gloves, travelling bags, canes, and everything in neckwear, underwear, hosiery and all those thousand and one things necessary to the perfect toilet of a well-dressed man or boy. There is a wide range in the qualities, styles and prices of goods, goods to fit



J. W. WOODMAN.



DANIEL WOODMAN.

all tastes and means. Everybody can be fitted and suited. Mr. Nickerson keeps the people fully informed of what he has to offer them through a liberal use of printers' ink and he does not advertise anything which he has not. All purchases are made satisfactory to the purchaser. From a business requiring one man and a boy, the business has grown to require four expert and courteous regular salesmen beside the proprietor, with extra clerks on Saturday nights and extra occasions. This business has been built up by good management, liberal treatment of patrons, liberal advertising and strict integrity. The store is a credit to the town and Mr. Nickerson is one of her popular young merchants. He is married and has one child; his home is on Ash street; he is an Odd Fellow, Mason, and member of several social organizations. His trade is drawn from a large section of the county besides Danvers, his store being a centre for suburban buyers.



JOHN T. ROSS.

Woodman Bros. & Ross.

In 1838 Asa Sawyer established the business at present carried on by the above firm at Danversport. His successors have been Jacob Roberts, J. and N. Bragdon and Woodman Bros., the firm then consisting of Daniel Woodman and Joseph W. Woodman. Twenty years ago John T. Ross, who had spent many years in the service of J. and N. Bragdon, was admitted to partnership, the style becoming Woodman Bros. & Ross. Under the able and conservative management of these men the business has been considerably extended and the volume of trade has materially increased.

The plant is perfectly equipped with all the latest wood and paper box and planing machinery, operated by steam power and the lighting of the various buildings is accomplished by their own electric lighting plant. They cut and handle from two to three million feet of timber and lumber annually, much of which is derived from their extensive timber limits located at Middleton, and from thirty-five to forty persons are employed in their mills. The firm are dealers in hard and soft wood and kindling, and manufacture wood and paper boxes and all kinds of packing cases. The premises at the mills cover a couple of acres of ground, with ample room for lumber piles and storehouses, and their transportation facilities are excellent. Daniel Woodman was born at Beverly in 1839, and received his education in the schools of Danvers.

Joseph W. Woodman is a native of Danversport where he was born Jan. 25, 1847, and graduated from the Holten High school. He was a trustee of the Peabody Institute for eleven years, 1886-97, selectman and assessor 1888-89 and represented the district in the Legislature in 1896-97. He was formerly a member



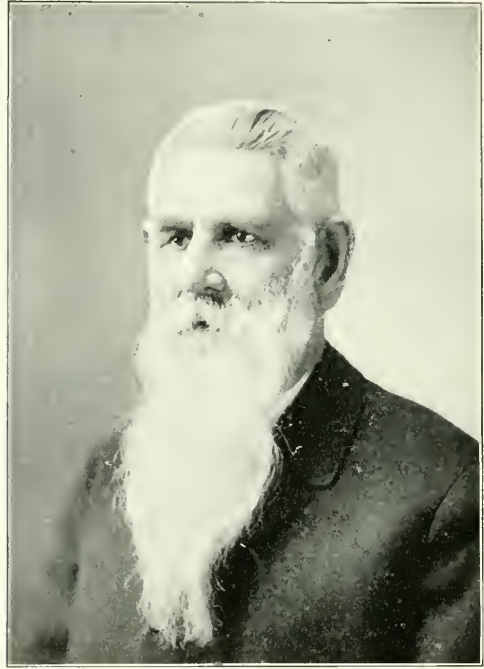
WOODMAN BROS. & ROSS MILL.

of the Second Corps Cadets, Salem, is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F.

John T. Ross is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and other orders.

Lore & Russell.

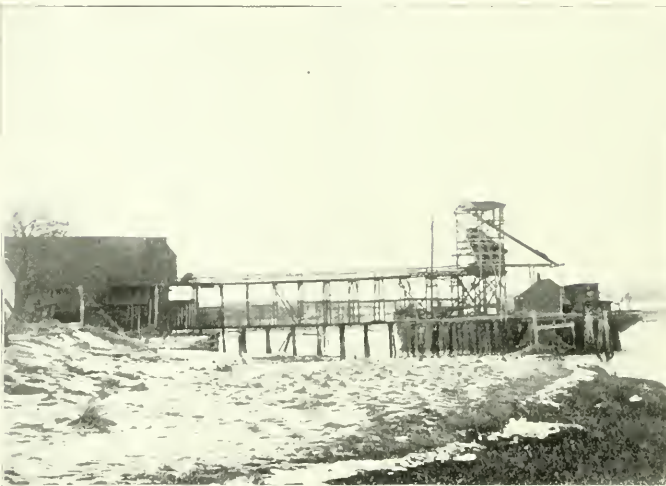
This house was originally established over half a century ago by Harrison Warren, the present proprietors, Clinton Lore and George Russell, purchasing it in 1889. The facilities of the firm comprise extensive and complete premises, including two coal pockets with a capacity of 5,000 tons each and 500 feet of wharfage at River street, the office being located on Water street, both at Danversport. Besides supplying a large and annually increasing trade from the town and within a radius of twenty-five miles, shipments are made direct to large consumers and the trade in car-load and cargo lots from the mines without re-handling, and every modern convenience and accommodation have been provided for promptly meeting the requirements of the trade and public. The firm handles the best grades of Cumberland, Philadelphia and



CLINTON LORE.

Reading and Lehigh coal. The resources of the house are such that the largest as well as the smallest consumer is satisfactorily served, and all coal handled is of the highest standard of excellence, well

cleaned and is furnished at the lowest market rates. Liberality and fair dealing are characteristic of the firm and both the partners are progressive and enterprising citizens, closely allied with the industrial advancement of Danvers, and their success is as pronounced as it is merited. The firm has an office in F. M. Spofford's market at Danvers Plains.



LORE & RUSSELL'S WHARF.



ALBERT H. MERRILL.

Albert H. Merrill.

Albert Henry Merrill is the son of Henry Miles Merrill and Lucy Ann Foster, and was born in Peabody, Mass., October 13, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Danvers and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Boston. He was married December 17, 1885, to Addie Frances Merrill, and has a pleasant home on Berry street. Mr. Merrill devotes his time during the racing season to the duties of a professional starting judge,

and has a reputation in that capacity second to no man in the country. He officiates at the largest and most prominent race tracks in the east. He spends the greater part of the winter season in Kentucky and the west, selecting racing horses for the eastern trade, and he has brought into New England more horses which have proved high class race horses than any other man in the business. He has selected over 225 horses from the breeding farms of the south that have since proved to be fast race horses. He sells more high class speed horses each season than any other man in New England, and his reputation as a judge of fine stock stands at the head of the list. Mr. Merrill is a Republican in politics, and one of the most energetic and progressive of Danvers business men in his chosen line.

Dean A. Perley.

Mr. Perley was born in Boxford, in 1830, and at the age of fourteen went to learn the trade of blacksmithing with Henry Long, Topsfield, working seven years for board and clothes. In 1851, he went to California via the Isthmus,



RESIDENCE OF A. H. MERRILL.

staying over a year and on returning to the east formed a partnership with Mr. Long in blacksmithing and stabling. He was married to Miss Nancy A. Towne of Boxford in 1854 and in 1863 removed with his family to Danvers, having bought a blacksmith shop in 1860. The original shop was located at the back of what is known as the Eagle house, the present shop, at the corner of School and Franklin streets, being built in 1868. Mr. Perley has every facility for the carrying on of his extensive business which includes blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, jobbing and carriage repairing. By strict attention to business and fair dealings with all, he has built up a trade requiring the assistance of five competent mechanics, and customers find their work executed in a thoroughly reliable and satisfactory manner. Mr. Perley has a comfortable home at 53 Poplar street where he enjoys the cessation from active labor to which his success in business entitles him. Although he has never sought an office his interest in municipal affairs and the well being of the community has been abundantly displayed. He is exceedingly genial and popular.



DEAN A. PERLEY.

George Barnes & Co.

George Barnes is a native of London, England. He was born in Camberwell on the east side in 1864, and at the age of thirteen served an apprenticeship to cigar-making with the large wholesale house of G. & S. Goodes in his native city. In 1886 he came to Boston and being a thoroughly expert workman he soon found employment with Mr. Isaacs of Kimball street, where he remained over twelve months, coming from thence to Danvers to work for



RESIDENCE OF D. A. PERLEY.



GEORGE BARNES.

A. J. Stetson, with whom he remained seven years. Four years ago he commenced business for himself as a manufacturer of cigars and has built up a steadily increasing trade, his output being about 120,000 cigars a year. His special brands are M. & S. in the ten cent grade, and 2-60-4, No. Ones, Indian Boy and others of the five cent variety. These cigars are warranted long filler with Sumatra wrappers, and only skilled hand labor is employed in their manufacture. These goods are highly appreciated and meet with a ready sale. Mr. Barnes also carries a general line of tobacco, pipes and smokers' supplies, together with some of the best brands of domestic and Key West cigars. His store is located on Maple street and is tastefully fitted up, the most scrupulous cleanliness being observed.

Frank H. Crosby.

The subject of this sketch was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1860. He comes of good old colonial stock, his father being Hiram Crosby, well known in the Lower Provinces. Mr. Crosby came to Danvers and became a citizen years ago and there is not a more enthusiastic American citizen in the state. He established himself in the house painting business, and from a modest beginning he has built up an extensive and lucrative business, having constantly in his employ from six to ten journeymen, and in the busy season many more. He personally looks after all work and it is thoroughly well done. He has irreproachable taste in the se-



FRANK H. CROSBY.

lection of harmonious colors; judgment in the selection of wearing qualities in stock used, and scrupulous attention to the most minute details of the work. The result cannot fail to be that the buildings painted by Crosby are pleasing to the eye and the paint much more enduring than ordinary work. As a business man and as a man in private life, Mr. Crosby is worth knowing.

Walter L. Barker.

Although Mr. Barker has only spent three years in Danvers, he has been instrumental in building up a section of the town where formerly existed pastures and unoccupied land, and his record of twenty dwelling-houses erected in nine months shows how thoroughly his work is appreciated. He makes a special feature of residential work and among the many contracts he has successfully carried out are the residences of Mrs. Bowie, W. E. Simpson, George Marling, George Scampton, Peter Reid, Rufus Scott, James Shaw, three for Willis E. Smart, two for C. T. Mosher, eleven for W. F. Putnam, fifteen for himself, which he has sold on the instalment plan, two for J. Frank Porter, and one each for Charles Hall and Harry Hanson.



W. L. BARKER.

Mr. Barker is always prepared to furnish estimates which are executed with care and accuracy and are based upon an extended knowledge of quantities and values, the work being personally supervised. Mr. Barker is a native of Fitchburg, where he was born in 1864, graduating from the Beverly High school and the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, Boston. He learned the trade of a carpenter in his father's shop at Beverly and then pursued his avocation in the principal cities of the country as far west as Fresno, California. Upon his return to the east in 1887, he engaged in business in Beverly, con-



RESIDENCE OF W. L. BARKER.

tinuing until 1892 when he took up the driven-well and windmill business at Wenham, also doing carpentering and general jobbing. He established his business here in 1896, but continued to reside in Beverly until the completion of his residence on Trask street in October last. Mr. Barker is a member of the Order of American Mechanics and of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Thomas E. Dougherty.

Thomas E. Dougherty, whose pleasant home is at 37 Cherry street, was born in Danvers on June 4, 1848, in a house on Maple street where the grammar school now stands. He was educated in the public schools of Danvers and also took a course in Conner's Commercial College, Boston, and is a graduate of that institution. He learned the trades of shoe cutting and pattern making, and has long been recognized as an expert in this line of the shoe manufacturing business. He has held the positions of superintendent and foreman in large factories in Lynn, Marblehead and Salem, in Massachusetts, and two years in factories in the west. He is at present engaged in his business in Lynn.

Mr. Dougherty has always been interested in everything pertaining to the interests of his native town, and has often served as moderator at special town meetings. In everything for the advance-

ment and prosperity of the town, Mr. Dougherty is an active worker. He is a member of several secret and social societies, in all of which he is very popular and a valuable worker. He is one of those energetic, public-spirited citizens, who, when there is anything needed to be done for the upbuilding of his town, is ready with time, work and money to help along the cause. It goes without saying that such a man is deservedly popular with all classes and is a much esteemed and valued citizen.



THOMAS E. DOUGHERTY.

Frank B. Trask.

Frank B. Trask, the Danvers upholsterer, is located at the corner of Elm and High streets at one side of the Square. He is the son of Alfred and Mary Jane (Blackey) Trask, and was born in Danvers on February 12, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and after graduating from school learned the upholstering business, later engaging in business for himself.

The excellence of his work has attracted much attention from people who recognize true art in furniture. Mr. Trask's patronage is not confined to Danvers but comes from all the nearby towns. He is a connoisseur in antique furniture and rare old articles and bric-a-brac can be found in his storerooms. He is an ardent Republican in politics but never cared for office for himself, though a hard worker for the political candidates of his choice. He knows a good horse

when he sees him and he generally has one or two speedy ones in his stable. Mr. Trask was married on November 25, 1893, to Antoinette Maud Gammon and has a cosy home at the corner of Conant and Franklin streets.

Calvin Putnam.

Although 84 years old on the 30th of last May, Calvin Putnam is one of the best preserved of the older business men of this section and his business faculties are as acute as ever. For sixty-two years he has been engaged in building and lumber operations and he is still the head of an immense lumber business at Danversport, where the mills, yards and wharves of the Calvin Putnam lumber concern are located, with railroad connections and water privileges which enable him to receive and ship lumber from and to all points. Mr. Putnam is a native of Danvers and he received his education in her public schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade and there are ten or a dozen houses yet standing in town which he built more than sixty years ago; and the fact that they are still in a good state of preservation and have



FRANK B. TRASK.

had but few repairs made upon them in all that time demonstrates the thoroughness of his work and the quality of the materials used. Seeing the need of a lumber mill, Mr. Putnam built one at tidewater at the Port and from this small beginning grew the large business which he has conducted for so many years and in which he is still interested. He was

for twenty-five years the senior member of the firm of Putnam & Pope, Beverly, with a mill and large yard there. The management of the Beverly business he gave up to a brother-in-law and nephew some time ago. He has been an extensive operator in lumber in Maine and Michigan for many years, and his only son, who died some years ago,



F. B. TRASK'S STORE

was also an extensive dealer in black walnut and other fine woods in the west, with offices in Boston. Mr. Putnam, although often asked to accept public offices of trust, generally declines. He never cared for any public position, and though he was sometimes persuaded to accept a place on the prudential committee and similar places where men of superior judgment were needed, he always steadily refused to be a candidate for political office; in the same way he declined directorates in financial institutions, though often sought for to fill such positions. Mr. Putnam at one time partially retired from the lumber business, but thought it advisable to return to active management again soon after. He is credited with having made a large fortune from his business, and is one of the wealthy



CALVIN PUTNAM.



RESIDENCE OF CALVIN PUTNAM.

men of the town. He has a handsome home at the corner of Locust and Poplar streets. His face is one of the most familiar. He has one adopted daughter but no children of his own. Mr.

Putnam may be seen daily driving about town for pleasure or to and from his establishment at Danversport, and a stranger would not think him to be a man of more than sixty-five. He is a handsome old gentleman with bright eyes, a cheery smile, and a pleasant word for everybody. He is an interesting conversationalist and a very companionable gentleman.

Calvin Putnam Lumber Co.

Over sixty-three years ago Calvin Putnam founded the business carried on for a number of recent years by Pope Bros., and now by the Calvin Putnam Lumber Co. For forty-six years Mr. Putnam conducted it uninterruptedly, that is, from 1836 to 1882, when the wholesale business was sold to Turner & Harrington, the retail business being sold the following year to Pope Bros. In 1890, the latter firm bought out Turner and Harrington and consolidated the whole business under their own name. Fletcher

Pope and Isaac D. Pope are sons of Selectman Daniel P. Pope, and were both born and educated in Danvers. Calvin Putnam has immense lumber interests in various parts of the country. Fletcher Pope has for some years been general manager of the Phillips & Rangeley R. R. Redington, Maine, and general manager of the Redington Lumber Co., and withdraws from the lumber firm to give his whole attention to those duties. The firm has recently been reorganized, as Calvin

Putnam Lumber Company, with officers as follows: President, Calvin Putnam; treasurer and manager, Isaac D. Pope; directors, Calvin Putnam, I. D. Pope, W. D. Wing. The business is continued at the old location, with the able advice and experienced assistance of Calvin Putnam, the veteran lumber merchant.

The firm are wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, and manufacture mouldings, flooring, sheathing laths, shingles and clapboards, a specialty being made of hard wood floors, interior finish and mouldings. The mills and plant cover an area of twenty-five acres with over five hundred feet of wharfage accessible to vessels of from 600 to 800 tons. There are twelve large storehouses with a capacity of 5,000,000 feet of lumber, and a large and well equipped mill with a machinery capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber a day. The firm handles on an average fifteen million feet of lumber yearly, and employs thirty men. Their trade is mostly in this State and New Hampshire, and

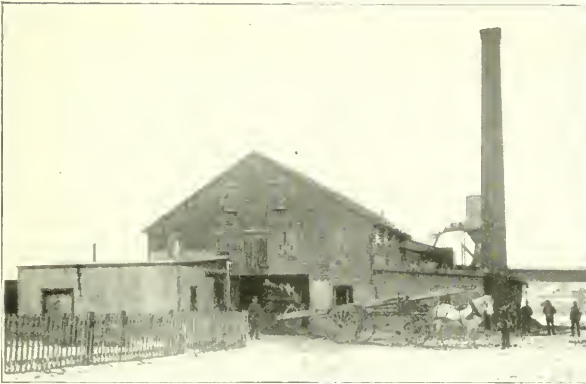


ISAAC D. POPE.

an office is maintained at 408 Union street, Lynn.

Salem Normal School.

The normal school system of the Bay state is almost without an equal in that department of instruction. In the front rank of the several institutions of the kind under state supervision, where are prepared those who, in turn will lead the thought of youth, is the magnificent struc-



MILL OF CALVIN PUTNAM LUMBER CO.

ture at the corner of Lafayette street and Loring avenue in the city of Salem.

The first class in the history of the school was received in a two-story building on Summer street, September, 1854. Dr. Richard Edwards, the first principal, had an administration of three years, Prof. Alpheus Crosby having charge for the succeeding eight years. Both were thorough educators and the school advanced rapidly, requiring additional accommodations in 1865. In the same year, Dr. Daniel B. Hagar accepted the principalship, continuing until ill health caused his resignation early in 1896, followed a short time later by his death. In 1892, upon the recommendation of the board of visitors, \$250,000 was appropriated by the legislature for the purchase of a lot and the construction of a suitable building. Land was purchased early in 1893 and in the fall of the same year the building work began. The dedication occurred January 26, 1897, with ap-

propriate exercises and in the presence of leading instructors and officials.

The present principal is Dr. Walter P. Beckwith. The total enrollment since the inception of the school has been nearly 4500, of whom about one-half have regularly graduated. Sixty teachers have been employed.

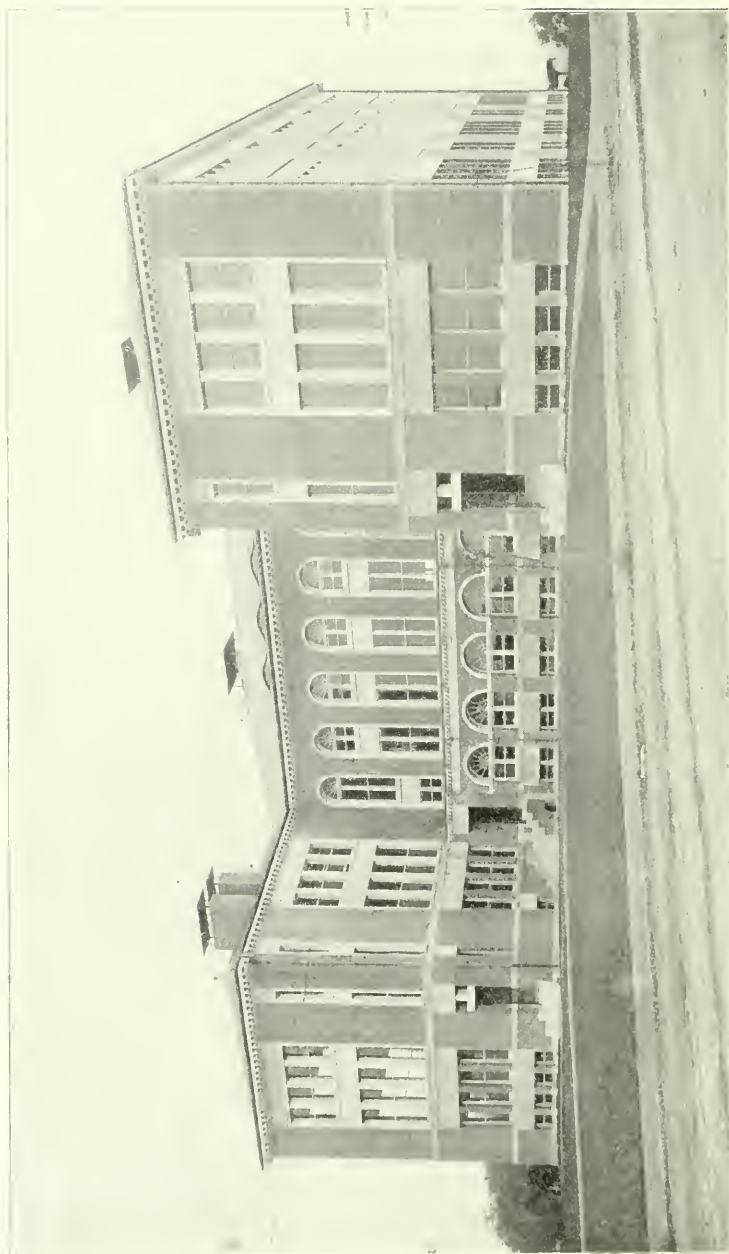
The present building is located in a most commanding position in the southern part of the city. It is of buff brick with light stone trimmings, and

has three stories and a basement. The main building is 180 feet in length, with two wings, each 140 feet long. Every convenience is available and the arrangement is of the best. The sanitation, ventilation, heating and lighting apparatus and general equipment leave little to be desired.

The attendance is largely from Essex and Middlesex counties, although several states are represented. For admission, a high school education or its equivalent is required. The regular course of study requires two years, but special or partial courses may be taken, as a rule classes



WHARF OF CALVIN PUTNAM LUMBER CO.



SALEM NORMAL SCHOOL.



ROOM IN SALEM NORMAL SCHOOL.

being admitted only at the beginning of the fall term. The faculty numbers twelve persons. Most abundantly has the Salem Normal School fulfilled its mission as conceived at its founding—"of reviving and establishing the normal method of learning, teaching and living in the older portion of the commonwealth."

**Walter P.
Beckwith,
Ph. D.**

In June, 1896, the citizens of the town of Adams learned with regret of the election of their highly esteemed superintendent of schools to the principalship of the Salem Normal school. In his nineteen years' oversight of the education of the youth of the Berkshire town, Mr. Beckwith had become a part of the local life. The sundering of these ties seemed inevitable, as the Salem position was too attractive to be refused. All, however, felt a great measure of pride in the high honor which had been conferred upon their townsman, which has been fully justified during his comparatively brief administration of the state normal school in Salem. Mr. Beckwith was chosen to his present position from among a large list of worthy candidates. The school was entering upon a new era, a new building, perhaps

the finest of its kind in New England, being about to be dedicated, involving additional duties which the opening of extra departments must of necessity bring about. From the first, the interest of the new principal in the school and in the city has been deep and sincere. Walter P. Beckwith was born at Lempster, N. H., Aug. 27, 1850, of English and Scotch

parentage. In early life he had only the limited educational advantages of a youth in a small farming community. He spent three years as a teacher in and about his native town, later attending the Claremont high school for a short time and graduating from the Kimball Union academy at Meriden in 1871. In his college career at Tufts he was obliged to be absent a portion of the time to assist himself by teaching,



PROF. W. P. BECKWITH,
Principal Salem Normal School.

one} period comprising an entire year. Mr. Beckwith's standing as a student was very high and he graduated with honor. The position of principal of the Chicopee Falls high school was offered and accepted, this relation continuing until January, 1878. During his long residence in Adams he had become identified with many interests aside from his school duties. For thirteen years he served as chairman of the public library trustees, was repeatedly elected moderator of town

meetings and served upon important committees. Mr. Beckwith attends the Universalist church, is a member of Starr King Lodge, Salem, F. and A. M., member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Tufts College chapter, Phi Beta Kappa. He was recently elected president of the Tufts College club, which includes the Tufts graduates in and about Boston. He has written largely to various periodicals and is

Scotch and English—his father's earliest ancestor in this country came to Connecticut in 1636, his mother's to Charlestown, Mass., in 1635, and a year or two later he was the first person to be taxed in Woburn.

Willard J. Hale.

Willard J. Hale, register of deeds of



WILLARD J. HALE,
Register of Deeds.

an effective public speaker. A member of numerous educational societies, he has been honored by the degrees of A. M. and Ph D. on behalf of his alma mater. December 23, 1879, Mr. Beckwith was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Sayles, a teacher in the Adams public schools. He has one daughter.

Prof. Beckwith's ancestry is entirely

Essex county, was appointed to his present responsible position August 31, 1897, to succeed the late Charles S. Osgood. In the fall of the same year he was the nominee of both the leading parties for the office and was elected by a practically unanimous vote. This is by no means Mr. Hale's first experience in places of trust. In his native city of Newburyport, where

he obtained his education, he was chosen to the common council in 1879, serving two years and in 1881 was made chairman, being twice re-elected. As a Republican, he represented his district with great credit in the lower branch of the Legislature of 1885 and in the following year went to Colorado Springs to engage in real estate transactions. Mr. Hale divided his time between his western interests and the dry goods business at Newburyport, in which he has been interested for himself since he was twenty years of age. He was appointed postmaster by President Harrison Sept. 19, 1890, and held the office for four years. In 1896 he was one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention from the sixth Congressional district and was a member of the committee which officially notified Vice President Hobart of his nomination. Mr. Hale is president of the Board of Trade, a director of the First National Bank, also a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, all of Newburyport. Since an early age, Mr. Hale has been connected with his native city's best interests, and the esteem in which he is held by his townsmen and the people of the entire county is sufficiently told in the high honors which have been conferred upon him.



JOHN LUMMUS.

Lummus & Parker.

The oldest grist mill in this section is that now operated by Lummus & Parker at Danversport. This mill, or a portion of it, has been running for more than a hundred and fifty years, and is operated by tide water on the Crane river. The

senior member of the firm, John Lummus, is a native of New York and he succeeded A.W. & J.A. Ham in the ownership of the mill in 1874. For a time the firm name was Lummus & Dennett. About five years ago Mr. George H. Parker became a partner. Mr. Parker is a native of Tremont, Me.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN LUMMUS.



GEORGE H. PARKER.

Both have families and homes on High street. An extensive business in hay and grain of all kinds is done by the firm, extending all over Essex county. The mill and storehouses are situated on tide water where vessels of ten or twelve feet draught can come and in close proximity to the Eastern division of the B. & M. railroad, affording unexcelled facilities for the receipt and shipping of hay and grain. The business has greatly increased under the present management and the firm has a wide acquaintance. The gentlemen are both popular and energetic and give excellent services to numerous patrons.

E. Kendall Jenkins.

E. Kendall Jenkins, the County Treasurer, is a son of Captain Benjamin and Betsey Jenkins, and was born in Andover in 1831, receiving his education in the public schools of that town. In his early manhood Mr. Jenkins engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, in which he served for three years. In January, 1866, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff H. G. Herrick, and in March of the same year was chosen town clerk, treasurer and collector of his native town. Upon being elected county treasurer in 1878, he resigned these offices and devoted his exclusive attention to the duties of his new office. Mr. Jenkins has been for a number of years a trustee of the Public Library at Andover, which was erected to perpetuate the memory of the Andover soldiers who fell in the Civil War. He was one of the first to advocate

the erection of this handsome building and was one of its charter members. Mr. Jenkins is president of the First National Bank of Salem, and throughout the entire course of his public career has enjoyed the respect and esteem of all, for his unvarying courtesy and strict integrity.



LUMMUS & PARKER MILL.

Colonel Samuel A. Johnson.

The marked popularity of Colonel Samuel A. Johnson, Sheriff of Essex County, was attested in the flattering vote by which he was chosen to his present responsible position in the fall of 1895. For many years he had served as Deputy Sheriff, and upon the retirement of Sheriff Herrick, Colonel Johnson was the eligible successor. He was born in Salem, July 31, 1847, and attended the public schools of that city until nine years of age, at that time removing to Wisconsin. He studied with the class of '69 at Beloit College in that state. Shortly after Colonel Johnson returned to his native city and studied law in the office of Hon. William D. Northend; he was admitted to the Essex Bar in September, 1871, and was associated with Mr. Northend for about one year. The next three years were spent in Lynn, in practice with ex-Clerk of Courts Peabody. Col. Johnson has travelled quite extensively in this country and in Europe, residing for some time



E. KENDALL JENKINS.



COL. S. A. JOHNSON.

in Colorado in 1869, and again in 1876 for the benefit of his health. He enlisted as a private in the Second Corps of Cadets, April 22, 1874, and has served in every office in the Corps, being chosen to the command upon the resignation of Colonel John W. Hart. Although practically a stranger to public functions, Col. Johnson's incumbency of the sheriff's office has been an eminently able one, the many problems constantly arising in connection with his multifarious duties being handled with care and discretion. Colonel Johnson also acts as keeper of the jail at Salem and resides in the house near the jail on St. Peter street. He has attained high rank in Masonry and Odd Fellowship, and is also a member of Naumkeag Tribe

of Red Men and John Endicott Lodge,
A. O. U. W.

County Jail, Salem.

Few, if any institutions are more conspicuous in the history of the country than is the jail, located in the City of Salem. The contrast, however, between the place of restraint of the earlier day and the present structure is as great as can be imagined. The first jail, built in 1638, was a mere dwelling and is now a part of the house occupied by Abner Goodell. Here were confined a large number of persons accused of witchcraft, of whom many suffered death. Here, also, was made the final deliverance of those who had fallen victims to this superstition, Salem leading the way in letting in the light upon the witchcraft delusion. The older portion of the present jail, located at the corner of St. Peter and Bridge streets, was erected in 1813. In 1885, a thorough remodelling occurred and the structure was enlarged to its present capacity. It is, however, probable that another enlargement will have to be made in the near future. The fine brick residence of Sheriff Johnson, who also acts as keeper of the jail, is located in close proximity and is surrounded by beautiful and well kept grounds, in keeping with the general atmosphere of neatness and order. The jail has every precaution for safety and has a capacity of 150 prisoners. Those committed here are largely for short terms, many for the offence of drunkenness, although in the past twelve years six have been held on the charge of murder, all of whom have been sentenced to state prison for life, with the exception of one, Alfred Williams, who was executed in the jail on Oct. 7, 1898. The prisoners do all the work, such as cooking, baking, firing the boilers, etc., the female inmates making clothing for both sexes. The jail serves also as a house of correction and in this department some sixty-five prisoners are employed in making heels, which are sold to help meet the expenses. The jail is conducted most economically and, like the others of the county, is under the supervision

of the experienced County Commissioners.

Danvers Co-operative Bank.

On Monday evening, August 22, 1892, a party of gentlemen met in the insurance office of Albert G. Allen, at No. 8 High street, for the purpose of organizing a corporation to be known as the Danvers Co-operative Bank.

These gentlemen met in response to a call which had been issued, and the following persons were present: Henry Newhall, Fletcher Pope, J. F. Hussey, A. G. Allen, F. O. Staples, Wm. A. Jacobs, Wm. A. Woodman, J. A. Melcher, Edwin Turner, Jr., E. B. Peabody, Wm. J. Richardson, J. Frank Porter, Willis E. Smart, Michael H. Barry, Jacob Marston, Wallace P. Perry, Samuel L. Sawyer, Joseph W. Woodman, Daniel N. Crowley, Edward E. Woodman, and Daniel Eldredge.

The meeting was called to order by Daniel Eldredge, who read the form of agreement drawn up according to the 117th chapter of the Public Statutes, by which the name of the corporation should be known as the Danvers Co-operative Bank; the place of business to be in the town of Danvers; the limit of its capital stock to be \$1,000,000, and ultimate value of shares to be \$200. An organization was then effected by the choice of Daniel Eldredge as temporary clerk. By-laws were adopted and the following officers were duly elected by ballot to their respective offices: President and director, Fletcher Pope; vice president and director, Joseph W. Woodman; treasurer, secretary and director, Albert G. Allen; directors, Henry Newhall, Samuel L. Sawyer, Edward E. Woodman, Wm. A. Woodman, Wm. A. Jacobs, J. Frank Porter.

The president assumed the chair and it was voted that the corporation begin business Monday, August 29, 1892; that the first series of shares be limited to \$1000 to non-borrowers and unlimited to borrowers.

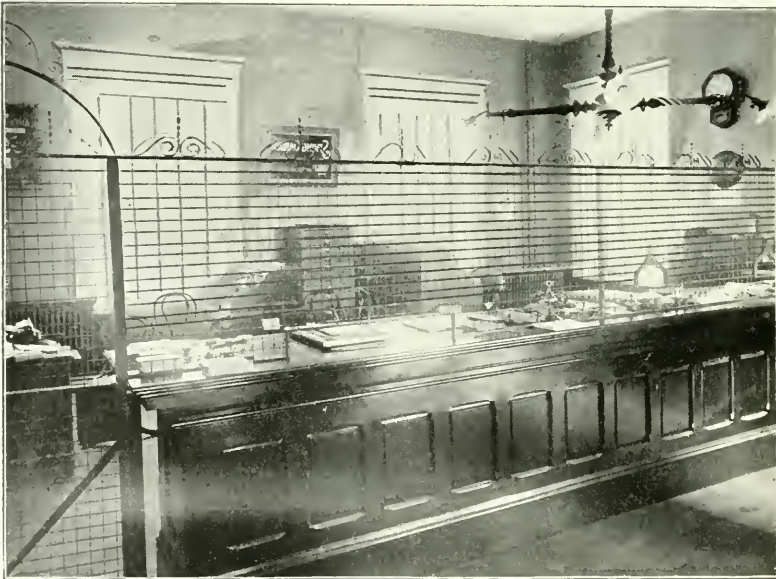
J. Frank Porter, Henry Newhall and Jos. W. Woodman were elected Security Committee and Samuel L. Sawyer and Edward E. Woodman were elected Finance Committee; J. P. Colby, Wallace

P. Perry and Willis E. Smart were elected auditors.

A public meeting of the bank was held in the Town Hall, August 29, 1892, when there was a large number of citizens in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Albert G. Allen, who invited Samuel L. Sawyer to take charge of the meeting. After a few remarks, Mr. Sawyer introduced Mr. Eldredge of Boston, who spoke very entertainingly for nearly an hour on "Co-operative Banks."

Shares were then offered for sale and the whole amount of the first series, 1000

At the present time the bank has assets of over \$70,000. Profits to the amount of nearly \$10,000 have been declared. The bank has a surplus of over \$600, with a guaranty fund of \$200, and is in a sound and flourishing condition. Nearly \$60,000 is loaned on real estate in Danvers or its immediate vicinity, all of which is secured by first mortgages. The bank has a membership of about 250 and up to the present time has had no difficulty in placing all of the money it has taken in. On the contrary it has been overrun with business and has



DANVERS CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

in number, were speedily disposed of.

The growth of the bank from that time until the present has been a steady one. The officers of the bank have changed but little from the first. In August, 1893, Mr. Fletcher Pope resigned as president and Samuel L. Sawyer was elected in his place. There have been but few changes in the Board of Directors, the majority of the Board being those originally elected. All the officers of the bank are enthusiastic in their work, believing that the institution is an object for good in the community, and willingly give their services.

been obliged to decline many loans which it would otherwise have taken had it had the money.

The carefulness and wisdom of the security committee has been shown when it is stated that in the seven years, which is the length of time the bank has been in business, they have suffered no losses. They have been obliged to foreclose on but three pieces of property and in neither case is it expected will there be any loss to the bank. The bank has one of the finest offices to be found in the state, having recently moved into the



HON. S. L. SAWYER.
President of the Danvers Co-operative Bank.

rooms recently vacated by the First National bank and which has been handsomely fitted up for them. The office is open every week day from 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M., when there is always some one in attendance.

The present officers of the bank are president, Samuel L. Sawyer; vice president, Joseph W. Woodman; secretary and treasurer, Albert G. Allen; directors, Henry Newhall, J. Frank Porter, Marcus C. Pettingell, William A. Jacobs, Samuel M. Moore, William A. Woodman; security committee, Joseph W. Woodman, J. Frank Porter,

Henry Newhall; auditors, Ernest J. Powers, Abbott B. Galloupe, Willis H. Kenney; attorneys, Jackson & Jackson.

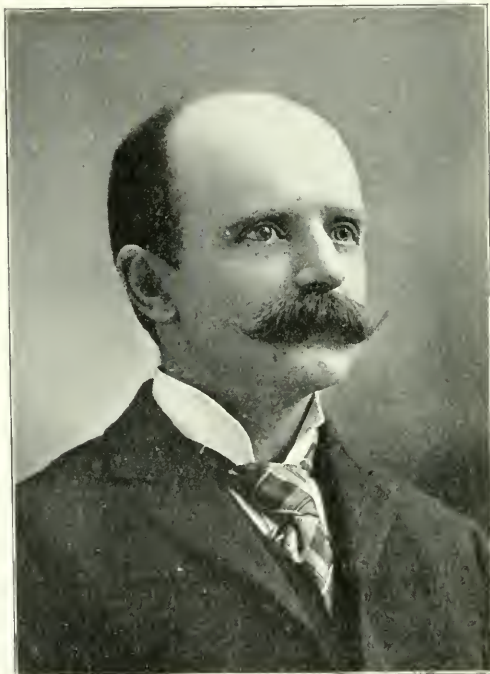
Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Boxford, Mass., June 20, 1845, and was educated in the public schools of that town, the Topsfield academy, and the Putnam Free School of Newburyport. He has been engaged in the flour business for the last thirty-three years in Boston and vicinity, his present business address being Danvers. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He has resided in Danvers since 1869; built the house where he now resides, on Lindall hill, in 1874. He is one of the executive committee of the Danvers Historical society, vice president of the Danvers Improvement society, president of the Danvers Co-operative bank, has served as chairman of the Republican Town committee, and represented the town of Danvers in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891, serving on the Public Charitable Institutions committee as clerk, re-elected in 1892, serving on the same committee, and chairman of the Committee on Election, was elected in 1893 to represent the Fifth Essex Senatorial district in the Massachu-



RESIDENCE OF HON. S. L. SAWYER.

setts Senate; was chairman of the committee on Public Charitable Institutions and served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Public Service; re-elected in 1894, and served as chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, and on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Parishes and Religious Societies; is a past master of Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., past district deputy grand master, past high priest of Holten Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and member of Winslow Lewis Commandery, senior past regent of Arcadian Council, R. A., member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. and Old Salem Chapter, S. A. R.; he is secretary and treasurer of the Essex Club of Essex County, a Republican club of 430 members. He is a thoroughly conscientious and progressive business man.



A. G. ALLEN.

Secretary and Treasurer Danvers Co-operative Bank.

Massachusetts Glove Co.

One of the most extensive and important of the new industries in town is that of the Massachusetts Glove Co., in the Calvin Putnam factory on Maple street, which has been fully fitted up for this concern's excellent and rapidly growing business. Frederick W. Rowles is president; Horace O. Southwick, treasurer and manager; Walter J. Budgell, Philip S. Abbott, H. O. Southwick and F. W. Rowles, directors.

Mr. Rowles is of a family of glove manufacturers who have been doing business for over forty years, and he is perfectly familiar with every branch of the

industry, while the other gentlemen are practical, reliable business men, with experience in leather working and incidental features of the business. All grades of medium and fine ladies' and gentlemen's gloves are manufactured in the finest possible manner for the best class of trade in the country, and such a high state of perfection of material and finish is being acquired that this firm will short-

ly have no competitors to fear on either side of the ocean. Much of the stock is imported direct from Arabia, France and Germany, and prepared in the finest manner for this company. The most skilled labor is employed and every modern convenience and facility is had for the production of the best goods that can be made.

The Church of God.

The Church of God was organized Jan. 1, 1899, under Rev. Chas.

E. Dodge. Mr. Dodge was formerly of Worcester, Massachusetts. He came to Danvers in March, 1898, engaged in evangelistic labors under the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Association. After an absence of two months he returned June 5, 1898, and took up a permanent work, services being held in Essex block, cor. Elm and Essex streets. In October, 1898, Mr. Dodge withdrew from the Baptist denomination, and in January organized an independent church.

The characteristic of the new organization is its belief in a literal obedience to the Scriptures as the Word of God.

They hold the doctrines of justification by faith, sanctification by the Spirit, healing for the body. No collections or subscriptions are ever taken. None of the officers, including pastor, receive any salary. The church and pastor are supported solely by free will offerings. Branches of this church are in Salem and Wakefield.

William H. Crosby.

William H. Crosby is the proprietor of the only undertaking establishment in Danvers. He was born in Yarmouth, N. S., on June 24, 1872, and is the son of Hiram L. and Catherine P. Crosby. Mr. Crosby came to Danvers when a boy and for five years was in the employ of George A. Waitt, who was the only undertaker here for years. On the retirement of Mr. Waitt, four years

modest and unostentatious manner, his kindness of heart and his strict integrity. His undertaking rooms are at 8

High street, and his home is on Conant street. He was married on October 8, 1896, to Miss Christina M. Mackenzie.

Guide to Principal Points of Interest.

Approaching Danversport from Salem, just before reaching the Danvers line, is the Jacobs House: back of this house is seen Folly Hill. Continuing along the main road a bridge soon spans Waters river. Just a little beyond, upon the left, the Reed-Porter House, and after crossing the Crane river, to the south of the railroad

station, and opposite the bend in the street railway, is the site of the Home of Col. Israel Hutchinson. At the next



WILLIAM H. CROSBY.



RESIDENCE OF A. G. ALLEN.

ago, Mr. Crosby succeeded to the business, and has continued it since. He has won the esteem of many people by his

abrupt turn into High street will be seen the Baptist Church; a little above and on the right hand side of High street is

the Annunciation Church ; quite a little distance above, in from the street, is the Unitarian Church ; while not far beyond, and upon the same side, is the Universalist Church. Next, Danvers Square, upon which is the Old Berry Tavern, and on Elm street, facing High street, the Page House.

Continuing up Elm street, at the Eastern division station are three streets, the extreme left being Old Ipswich Road (Ash street). Bearing to the extreme right, going up Holten street, the Episcopal Church upon the right is passed, and only a short distance beyond and upon the same side, the Judge Putnam House. Crossing the railroad the Methodist

the cemetery containing the Nurse Monument and Tablets.

At Danversport, on Endicott street, from the bridge over the railroad can be seen Crane River and Endecott Burying Ground. Continuing up the street the Endecott House is in plain view, and opposite, the Endecott grant, and upon the same, in the direction of the water, the Endecott Pear Tree.

Near the junction of Hobart and Forest streets is the site of the First Church. On Forest street is the Ambrose Hutchinson house. On Ingersoll street is the Ingersoll-Peabody or Ex-Secretary Endicott House.



ENDECOTT PEAR TREE

Church is soon seen upon the left ; quite a little distance beyond, and where the road turns from Holten into Centre street, is the Judge Holten House. Passing up Centre street the Haines House and First Church and Parsonage are seen upon the right. Upon the same side, a little beyond, the Wadsworth House, and soon the Training Place, with the Boulder upon one end or side, and at the other end the Old Upton Tavern. Just beyond the terminns of the street railway the second house upon the left is the Birthplace of Col. Israel Hutchinson.

Passing down Pine street from Tapleville, upon the right are situated the Townsend Bishop-Nurse House and

Leaving Centre street at Dayton street, traversing this street quite a distance, will be found the Ann Putnam House.

Near Danvers Square, on Maple street, is the Maple Street Church. On Putnam street is the Advent Church. Willard Hall is on Maple, near Poplar.

The Danvers Lunatic Hospital is at Asylum Station. The Jesse Putnam House and Gen. Israel Putnam Birthplace are between Ferncroft and Asylum Station.

On Summer street is Oak Knoll ; just beyond, on Spring street, St. John's Normal College, and not far beyond is the Prince House.



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